THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 52. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BOAT RACE.

More About the International Contest—A Satisfactory Account of It- The Harvards Beaten by One Length and a Half.

G. W. Smalley, the *Tribune's* London correspondent, at midnight on Friday telegraphed a long, and as yet the most coherent account of the inter-university race to that journal. For some cause, still in mystery, the report did not arrive until the Saturday's papers were all issued. It was printed this morning, however, and from it we make the following excerpts:—

The defeat of the Harvards in the international boat race was less than reported. As reckoned on the press boat it appeared to be four lengths, and I so telegraphed; but the judge at Mortlake, Sir Aubrey Paul, personally informs me that the actual difference at the the finish was but one length and a half. The true time was 22 minutes 20 seconds and three-fifths, as taken by Frodsham's chronograph, registering independent fifths of seconds. This is nearly 21 seconds less than the time given by the London reporters, but I took it myself, and am confident it is accurate.

The vicinity of the White House, Harvard's headquarters, was early thronged with Americans, but the morning was left judiciously quiet, only a few old Harvard oars—prominent among whom were Caspar and Crowninshield—a few official representatives like Moran and Dudley, and a few personal friends of the crew, being admitted; no others were allowed access. The crew lounged restlessly about, enduring as best they might a trial harder than the race—the suspense of the last few hours. Their condition was less perfect than three days ago.

Simmons had been for some time suffering from diarrhœa—slight, yet sufficiently alarming in a man soon to pull as for dear life in a desperate struggle. Loring was still troubled with boils, and was sallow-faced but clear-eyed, and confident as ever. Fay and Lyman were both overtrained. There was too much work during the whole of last week for all the crew, and, as a consequence, they went into the boat only half fit.

Before 5 all London had gathered on the river banks. Both crews came out promptly, Oxford showing first three minutes before 5, and Harvard following.

Both crews were cheered as they came out, and there was an unmistakable popular liking for both. Harvard, with bronzed faces and arms, contrasted strangely with Oxford's fair or ruddy complexions. In paddling down into place, the style, as always, was all on the side of Oxford, but the American physique excited universal admiration.

The boats started abreast of the umpire's steamer. Blaikie gave the word "Go" at exactly five hours, fourteen minutes, forty-one seconds and two-fifths. The tide had almost ceased running up, and the whole race was rowed on nearly slack water. Harvard jumped away at the word, Loring beginning with the impossible stroke of forty-six to the minute. Darbishire, who will never be hurried, was content with forty. The pace was terrific from the start.

Harvard began almost immediately to lead, drawing away from Oxford amid loud cheers and rowing well together and in better form than ever before. At Craven Cottage they were full half a length ahead, and thence to Crab Tree kept steadily gaining. Both crews were doing all they wanted; but Oxford, which was never under any stress, increasing its measured stroke of forty to the minute, rowed with a precision beyond all praise. Darbishire is like a machine, and is never flurried by an opponent's lead.

Long before Hammersmith was reached, Harvard, having a clear lead, Burnham should have taken Oxford's water; but trying to do so, he grew nervous, sheered wild, seemed then to lose his head, and never after regained his composure. He lost at least a length on the whole course. Oxford steered admirably well, making a straight line from Crab Tree to the centre of Hammersmith Bridge, and thence did not lose an inch to the end.

At Crab Tree, Harvard was a good length ahead, the time being five minutes and fifteen seconds. But here the pace began to tell. The stroke had fallen from 46 to 44 and 40, and then went up again to 43. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer.

Beyond Crab Tree Oxford began to creep up, and at the soap works were alongside. This Loring would not suffer, but drove on his boat with spirit, and shot Hammersmith Bridge a length ahead once more, Darbishire impassively pulling 40 to the minute, and never getting many inches astern of Harvard's rudder.

The bridge was a bedlam of varying shouts and cheers for the two struggling crews. Harvard passed under it in an unprecedented time—eight minutes and thirty seconds—but alas and alas! the effort had been not only tremendous, but desperate. To critical eyes the race was lost while Harvard was still a good length ahead. Their rowing grew wild, their form, hitherto good, was lost, their time forgotten, and saddening symptoms of distress in the American boat became evident not far beyond Hammersmith. Oxford a second time began to draw up on the leading boat, never accelerating their stroke, but rowing with that final test of perfect oarsmanship, a spirit without haste. It was the last real struggle of the race. Harvard had little left to answer Oxford's challenge, the dark blue drew swiftly level, then ahead, then a full length ahead, and off Chiswick Church took Harvard's water. From that moment Oxford had a clear lead. The race was over.

There remained two miles and more to row, but the last chance and hope of Harvard was gone. Thence they rowed on, as brave men will row, a hopeless race—a race they know to be hopeless, and yet contest with heroic courage. Burnham frantically threw water over Loring, checking the boat without relieving the crew, and his wild steering still went on.

Barren's bridge was passed in 18 minutes, Oxford apparently several lengths ahead, and Harvard vainly spurting before and beyond the bridge. To tell the plain truth, Oxford won as they liked after passing Hammersmith. To the passionate efforts of Harvard, Darbishire was content to respond with just effort enough to keep the lead undiminished: and so the two brave fours rowed on.

At the final moment Loring, in no hope of success, but for honor's pure sake, rallied the last energies of his exhausted crew, and they drew to within a length and a half of that still vigorous, indomitable, masterly Oxford four. And within a length and a half of opponents whom they were bound to respect in defeat, Oxford rowed steadily past the judge's boat as the signal gun heavily boomed out victory to St. George and defeat to the Stars and Stripes.

From beginning to end the race was fairly rowed. There was no suspicion of a foul and no real trouble. The course was kept perfectly open, and no attempt was made to obstruct either crew. The umpires, referees, starter, and police all did their work perfectly. Neither from spectators nor from the crews was there any hint of unfairness. Harvard frankly own themselves fairly beaten.

Why were they beaten? For many good reasons. The hour of their defeat and chagrin is no time to say harsh things, nor would any one wish to do so; but the truth must be told. What carried them so well through such a race was their unparalleled physique and endurance. In style, form, knowledge of rowing, diet, method of training, and method of instruction, Harvard was utterly inferior to Oxford.

Had the race been won by them the credit would have belonged to Loring, the captain and despot of the crew. Being lost, he must equally bear the blame. A man of extreme self-reliance, which partially neutralizes his high qualities of intelligence, generous devotion, and real capacity, but experience limited by knowledge of American rowing only, he persisted in adhering to American methods.

He would coach the crew himself from the inside of the boat, a thing radically impossible to do. He would not change the diet of the crew, although the climate required a change, and the diet manifestly impaired his own and Simmons' powers. It was sheer madness to go on eating currants and milk in this or any climate; but even diarrhœa and other symptoms could not effect a change in the captain's stubborn opinion.

To have taken Blaikie or any other good coach on a steamer during the last three weeks would have added 20 per cent. to Harvard's chance. Blaikie is not responsible for my opinion, and probably disagrees with it, but it is true nevertheless. Harvard upon arriving had nearly every fault a young crew could have, and retained many at the last moment. Good coaching would in three weeks have eradicated most of them.

Harvard's stroke was fatally quick and fatally irregular. During the race it varied from 46 to 38—varied ofteen twice in 60 seconds. With a coxswain, no living crew could have pulled the stroke with which Loring led off through four miles. In fact the crew was rowed to a standstill. In less than two miles their power was gone. After that it was only heroiccourage and resolution that carried them through; and a system that exhausts the crew at the end of two miles in a four-mile race cannot be sound.

Although the race is lost, it is no discredit to them. All England admires their gallantry, simplicity, and quiet good sense. In the behavior which Harvard has shown, nothing could be better than their demeanor from the beginning of the project. I opposed their enterprise as Quixotic, but after their defeat I acknowledge my mistake, and affirm that no American need regret their attempt. Laurels of victory do not crown their daring, but universal applause rewards their sincere endeavor.

Harvard has been beaten by the finest four ever seen on the Thames. So perfect was their condition that Oxford could have rowed the race again half an hour afterwards. In fact, after the race was over, they rowed down to Putney, keeping pace with the Press steamer. Harvard came down on the umpire's boat, and an hour's rest brought them round. In the Oxford boat, as they rowed down, no distress was discovernable. To have led such a crew over nearly half the course was itself on honor touching the highest. Harvard accept their defeat manfully, make no complaint and no apology, but bravely admit themselves fairly beaten.

G. W. S.

NAPOLEON I.

The Centenary Celebration of the Birth of the First Napoleon—The Sports and Pageants.

Galignani's Messenger of Paris, under date of the 15th of August, contains a very ample report of the sports and pageants which were indulged in during the centenary *fete* day of Napoleon I, on Sunday. We extract the following paragraphs:

The various amusements on Sunday were favored with delightful weather, the sun not being too powerful and a gentle breeze playing occasionally to cool the air. The capital had, however, on the preceding day assumed its appearance of festivity, bright-colored flags being hung out in all the principal thoroughfares; and as the visits of the various sovereigns and princes in the year of the great exhibition had furnished Paris with the banners of almost every European nation, such emblems were displayed very freely and added to the animation of the scene. The arrivals of strangers during the preceding week had been extremely numerous, so that this great mass of spectators, added to the vast crowds which the Sunday left unoccupied, formed an enormous multitude of sight-seers on all the principal points of the *fete*. Considerable changes had been made in the general arrangements, as the open air theatres, climbing poles, and shows were placed in the Champ de Mars, and the fireworks let off on the Place du Trocadero. Those two modifications appear to have been well imagined, first, because the petty dealers in the municipal stalls complained last year that they scarcely paid their expenses when fixed on the high grounds opposite the Pont de Jena; and, next, because a certain danger was connected with a pyrotechnic display, as has been the case for some years past, in a narrow space surrounded with buildings, like the place adjoining the Arc de Triomphe. As to the illuminations, they were, as usual, everywhere, but principally in the Garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees and the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars.

The arrangement of the various proceedings was the same as on former occasions. At 6 in the morning the cannon of the Invalides announced that the *fete* had commenced, and immediately after a distribution of alms and provisions was made in the twenty arrondissement of the capital to such aged and necessitous persons as required assistance, the whole expense of this act of beneficence being defrayed from the Emperor's privy purse. The troops in the various barracks were allowed an additional quantity of wine, and all, except those indispensably required for duty, were allowed to leave their quarters and remain out until 12 o'clock at night. A similar permission was given all over the empire, as the day is universally celebrated in France; and in the large garrison towns, such as Metz, Nancy, Strasburg, Bourges, Grenoble, Chalons, Rennes, Toulouse, Toulon, Algiers, etc., fireworks prepared by the troops were let off, collecting together large crowds of spectators and leading to a very considerable circulation of money.

At about 10 o'clock the old soldiers of the First Empire collected on the Place Vendome in their strange uniforms, and, getting into order, walked round the column, on the iron railing of which the wreaths of *immortelles* had been renewed. They afterwards proceeded to the chapel of the Invalides, to attend a special service performed there at 11. At 1 a solemn mass was celebrated in the catherdal of Notre Dame, in presence of deputations from the Senate, Council of State and Legislative Body, a great number of civil and military officials, and a large general congregation. A *Te Deum* was sung and the *Domine Salvum* followed; and similar services were given in all other churches of Paris. We may mention that in the large towns of the departments the religious ceremonial is even more solemn, the richest robes being worn, the most splendid church ornaments exposed to view, and the processions being remarkable for their magnificence for the 15th of August is likewise the great church festival of the Assumption.

One of the greatest attractions of the day to the working classes is undoubtedly the gratuitous performances at the theatres; and in order to obtain places thousands are contented to remain long, weary hours outside, whatever may be the state of the weather. The practice was not departed from on the present occasion, and at the principal houses long files of spectators might be seen collecting at the doors from eight in the morning. At one, when the doors were opened, the great mass rushed in, and five minutes after every place was occupied. No more attentive or better conducted audiences can anywhere be found, or more alive to every point of excellence in the piece or of fine acting in the performers.

Boat races took place at two on the Seine, between the bridges of the Alma and Iena, and continued until nearly five. Large crowds collected at both sides of the river to witness the proceedings.

The popular portion of the *fete* was held on the Champ de Mars, at the end near the Ecole Militaire. Along the side next the river were erected two lines of wooden stalls with a wide road between, and in these were displayed for sale all the cheap wares that are generally seen at country fairs. Parallel with the Ecole were to be seen refreshment booths, dancing tents, shows of various kinds, two theatres for pantomimes, and six climbing-poles, bearing each, as usual, a gold watch, silver spoon and fork, goblet of the same metal, and a meerschaum pipe, to reward the exertions of the successful competitors. The theatres gave this year episodes of the war in Egypt under the First Napoleon, and as the customary quantity of gunpowder war consumed, and the French proved constantly victorious, the representations seemed to give great satisfaction. All this part of the ground was set out with flag-staffs displaying tri-colored streamers, and with stands bearing many colored oil glasses for the evening's illumination. As only a very small portion of the Champ de Mars was taken up with the stalls and shows, all the rest was left available for the general multitude who might wish to witness the display of fireworks let off from the Place du Trocadero opposite. The crowd was exceedingly large in this neighborhood throughout the day, but increased particularly towards four o'clock, and continued to gain numbers until dusk. The display of fireworks took place on the Trocadero, and commenced at nine o'clock, with 100 bombs and 300 rockets, then sixteen clusters, or rather volcanoes, vomiting forth serpents, 300 petards and 300 grenades; the second portion consisted of twelve revolving cascades of many colored fire, placed on the landings of the steps, leading to the top of the height, and six fountains of fire on the flat ground above, six discharges of fireballs, 200 Bengal lights, a repetition of the volcanoes and 300 petards; the third was composed of 1200 Roman candles, 1000 serpents and two flights of rockets and fireballs, bursting in the air and disappearing in showers of fire of every imaginable hue. Afterwards came the grand bouquet of 20,000 rockets, producing a most splendid effect and two others by way of farewell—the one a shower of gold and the last a superb display of silver fire.

COUNTERFEITING.

How It Is Carried On- Revelations in Detroit —An Interesting Expose.

The Detroit *Post* has the following:—"Frederick Peters, formerly of this city, was examined on Wednesday (August 25) before United States Commissioner Mandell, on a charge of counterfeiting United States coin. The defendant was arrested last spring for robbing the post office at Ann Arbor. He was held for trial, but subsequently pleaded the penitent so strongly, and made such apparently honest promises of reformation, that the proceedings against him were dropped, and he was allowed to go unpunished. He went to East Saginaw, where he has since been employed as a grave-stone cutter. A few days since he was again arrested, charged, this time, with making spurious coin. The testimony against him is that of Henry B. Farrington, who testifies that he witnessed the making of the coin, and produces in court the dies used in the operation.

"This Farrington is a watchmaker, living in Saginaw City. His family live in the lower part of a building, in the upper part of which he has a watch-repair shop, and it was in this shop that he testifies the spurious coin was made. It appears that Farrington does not enjoy a first-class reputation. About eight years ago he served a term of one year in the State Prison for passing a counterfeit ten-dollar bill. Since that time he has been suspected of being implicated in various unlawful operations in connection with counterfeit money. He has twice been arrested. On the occasion of his last arrest, about a year and a half ago, he was admitted to bail, and it was understood that the proceedings against him would be dropped on condition that he would detect certain parties engaged in circulating counterfeit money in the Saginaw region, and that he would turn up $20,000 of counterfeit money on the Linderpark Bank of New York, supposed to be in the possession of one Ben Ballard. Since that time he has been operating in conjunction with the United States detectives; has made reports of his doings to them, and has operated in accordance with their suggestions.

The following is the substance of his testimony against Peters:—

"I first met the defendant about the first of July last on a street car between East Saginaw and Saginaw City; he asked me if my name was not Farrington and I told him it was; he then asked me if I was not in jail in Detroit at one time, and I told him I was; he said he was there too for robbing a post office. We then entered into conversation, and he finally asked me if I would not like to go with him in making counterfeit money; I said the officers had been persecuting me about this counterfeit money business, and as I did not want the name without the game, if there was any money in it I was going in for it. He said he could make the best bogus coin of anybody in the United States, and there was lots of money in it, as he could sell it for fifty cents on the dollar; I told him he could have the use of my shop and tools to see what he could do; we made an appointment of a day on which he was to come to my house and make some of the coins; he came the next Sunday; think it was the second Sunday in July; he brought with him a young man who works in a harness shop in East Saginaw, whose name I do not now remember; they worked together in my shop, and made about four quarts of coins; Peters brought the dies with him; they were made of plaster of Paris. (The dies were produced in court, and fully identified by the witness.) I kept these dies after Peters got through; put them into my bench drawer, and a day or two afterwards brought them to the United States District Attorney.

"The coins made were half and quarter dollars. The materials used were tin, antimony, and lead. I furnished chips, fire, and lead, and Peters furnished the rest. He said the coins were not very good, because the moulds were damp, but that after the coins were galvanized nobody could detect them. I furnished him silver and acids to galvanize them. Peters said he wanted to use some of the coins and took them with him, and some he left with me. Those which he left with me I took to Midland to show certain parties there. They said they wanted to see what kind of a workman Peters was; that if he was skilful enough at making counterfeits they would admit him to their association. They pronounced the work very poorly done. (A quantity of spurious coins was exhibited to the court.) Cannot identify any of these coins as the ones made by Peters; did not mark any of those coins, and did not keep any of them in my possession. Those resemble the coins made by him, but do not look as well, having been oxydized by exposure to the air. These coins do not look very well now, but after they have been galvanized it would be hard to distinguish them from the genuine coins. They have the proper weight, hardness, and ring.

"Duputy United States Marshal H. G. Blanchard testified that since the release of Farrington, a year and a half ago, he has been acting under the direction of the United States Marshal for ferreting out counterfeiters."

KU-KLUX AGAIN.

Raid Upon Lebanon, Tennessee.

The Lebanon (Tennessee) *Herald* (Conservative) says:—"Our usually quiet city was thrown into some excitement about 2 o'clock on Thursday night, by the sudden and unexpected appearance on our streets of some forty or fifty Ku-Klux, or disguised men. They were all well mounted and armed. They entered the city on the South side, halted at several houses, got water, conversed with several of our citizens who happened to be up at that late hour, but being masked, and changing their voices, none of them were recognized. They accosted several colored men, questioned them about what they had been doing, examined their persons to see if they were armed, and then passed on. They went to the house of Arch Ward, a colored barber, and took from him a pistol. They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Peters and wife, who are engaged in teaching the colored schools in this place, and knocked at the door. Mr. Peters opened the door and asked what they wanted. They said they wished to see the man of the house. Mr. Peters presented himself, when they asked him what he was doing there. Mrs. Peters responded that she and her husband were engaged in teaching school. They asked what they were teaching their scholars? Mrs. Peters replied that they were teaching them to read and write, and politeness and obedience to God. One of them replied that they were God, and besides themselves there was none other. After some other conversation, Mr. Peters was struck two or three times with a small cane or switch, inflicting no injury, however. Exacting a promise from Mr. Peters to leave in one week, the party left. We obtained the above statement from Mr. and Mrs. Peters in person, whom we called to see early Wednesday morning. They spoke in rather high terms of the leader of the party, and expressed the apprehension that but for him something serious would probably have occurred. They declined to tell us all that happened. Mr. Peters has been here but a short time, and so far as we can learn, has been a very quiet, inoffensive man. Many of our citizens did not know that such a being was in existence until Wednesday morning, and upon diligent inquiry if he has been guilty of any crime, we have not been made aware of it."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 30, 1869.

The tone of the money market is firm, with a manifest stringent tendency among the banks, though no scarcity is felt on the street. This feature naturally leads business men to anticipate their wants by negotiating long time loans to cover the period of possible stringency. The crop movements and the general activity of trade at this time are exercising a severe pressure on the market, and make it rule close and firm.

Call loans are rather out of favor with business borrowers, and the rates are comparatively easy at 7 per cent., but discounts are nominal, being controlled as much by the circumstances of the applicant as by the character of the offerings. The range is wide, being from 10, the lowest, for 60 days or more, to 15 per cent. for first-class signatures.

Gold opened this morning at 134, which was the closing price on Saturday, but it steadily declined from that figure to 133⅓ oefore noon.

Government loans attract but little attention from capitalists, but prices of Saturday are well maintained.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, but prices are without material change. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101⅝; 97 was bid for the old. There was more inquiry for Railroad shares. Reading Railroad was taken at 47⅞@47·94; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42; Northern Central Railroad at 49⅝; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 41¼. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa railroad preferred; and 30⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal shares the only change was an increased demand for Lehigh Navigation, which sold largely at 36⅜@37¼, an advance of ¾.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Mechanics' at 32½. Passenger Railway shares were dull. West Philadelphia sold at 62.

—The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railway for the week ending August 15 were $61,515·62. Of this amount all was from commercial traffic except $5000 from Government mails and troops This report shows a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the road, and has given zar towards strengthening the demand for the new seven per cent. gold bonds. The road is being rapidly built to Denver under the superintendence of General William J. Palmer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	City 6s, New.	101¾	18 sh	W Phila R.	62
$600	do	101¾	22 sh	Minehill R.	53¾
$60000	do	101¾	108 sh	Penna.	57
$5000	Leh R loan '85	87	100 sh	Leh Stk.	36¾
95 sh	Oil C. & A R.	42	100	do	36⅞
100	do	41¾	200	do	37
5	do	41	200	do	37
100 sh	Read R.	47·94	200	do	37
600	do	47¾	100	do	36⅞
300	do	47·94	40	do	37
900	do	47¾	800	do	37
500	do	47·94	321	do	37
55 sh	Mech Bk.	32½	300	do	37⅛
2 sh	N Cent R.	49½	200	do	36¾
50	do	49⅝			

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134	11·20 A. M.	133⅝
10·45 "	133½	11·30 "	133⅝
10·50 "	133½	11·45 "	133⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123¼@123⅜; do., 1864, 122⅝@122⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅜@123; do., July, 1865, 121⅝@121¾; do. 1867, 121⅜@121⅞; do., 1868, 121⅜@121¾; 10-40s, 115⅜@115⅝; Currency 6s, 111@111⅝. Gold, 133⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123⅛; do. 1862, 123¼@123⅝; do. 1864, 122⅝@122⅝; do. 1865, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 1865, new, 121⅜@121½; do. 1867, new do. 121⅜@121¾; do. 1868, 121⅜@121⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115⅛@115½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝; Gold, 133⅜@133⅝; Silver, 128@130.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market during the past week was easier than during the preceding week, despite the fact that we are nigh the season when the customary drain of funds takes place to the West and South to move the corn and cotton crops. The banks have lost but a trifling amount in legal-tenders, but the amount sent in national currency is not easily ascertained, except through an analysis of the item of deposits. The fact is, the city has been largely supplied with money during the summer, and capitalists have manifested an indifference about employing their funds on other than small loans. Hence we find the rate of discount on commercial paper ranging from nine per cent. upwards, while the street rate for money has been only five to six and seven. Again, the crops are reported two weeks behindhand, while the cotton receipts have been small. The demand will come with all the more force for the present deferment, but it remains to be seen whether the city will not be able to meet it and yet leave an abundance for our local wants. Wall street always discounts the future. This tendency is witnessed in the engagements which are being made every day for time loans on stocks and other collaterals for periods of thirty and sixty days. There is more than usual for use on call. Of course the supply is not what it was a year ago, when the rate had fallen to three and four per cent., but it was large in comparison with the spring months. Without an increase of the circulation by the Government or the sanction of additional national banks our city can never hope to return to the abundant supply of the years immediately succeeding the war. The building of the Pacific Railroad, the growth of new towns and enterprises in the West, the revival and expenditure of the cotton-growing interest in the South, and the thousand and one other undertakings wherein capital has sought investment with the return of peace to the country, have disseminated the currency wide and far over the whole land. Millions have thus gone away which will never return. Such is the situation in which the metropolis finds herself at the beginning of the fall season of 1869. The character of the activity that will attend the money market during the ensuing two or three months is therefore an interesting problem. As to the amount required for moving the crops the calculations thereof should take into consideration the fact that if the crops are more abundant this year the price of corn and wheat is nearly fifty per cent. less than last year. The yield of cotton is expected to be much larger, perhaps by half a million of bales and the price is higher, owing to the failure of foreign markets to obtain their supply of the staple from other sources than the United States, and owing also to the increasing home consumption in our manufactories. Will the requirements of this increase in the amount and price of cotton offset the decrease in the value of the Western crops? Wall street is not very apprehensive of stringency. Among stock houses, with whom the demand is so constant, the disposition is to make preparation for the fall activity by time loans. If this movement becomes general, the period will pass without the spasms so usual at the season. There were during the week faint currents in the local market depending on the changes in the quotations of stocks, and under the 'bullish' feeling of Wednesday and Thursday the rate on call was six to seven per cent., with a good many transactions at the higher figure. The bank statement is not a favorable one, but still is fair for the time of year. The shipments of currency during the week were light, and the decrease in legal tenders only a little over a quarter of a million of dollars. The least flattering item is the decrease of two and a quarter millions in specie, accounted for by the customs payments and by the transfer of gold on California account. The loans have been contracted one and three-quarter millions, and the deposits have fallen off three and a quarter millions.

"The decrease in the amount held by the banks in excess of the legal reserve is $1,578,813.

"The ease in money and the firmness of the gold market made Government bonds very strong, the improvement during the week being quite perceptible in some of the issues. The decline in gold in the previous week rendered the market unsettled at the opening, but the scarcity of bonds and the purchases by the Treasury soon obviated the feeling which this fact produced, especially as the tendency of gold was also to higher figures. The investment demand ran largely on the six per cent. currencie and the ten-forties, which from the rapid advance in five-twenties, have attracted more general attention and came quite largely from savings banks and other banking and trust institutions to whom it was urged that the next Congress will doubtless do something towards a reduction of the national debt. The funded debt at this time amounts in round numbers to $2,160,000,000. Of this sum the greater part ($1,886,000,000 bears, six per cent. gold interest. Of the remainder, $221,000,000 bear five per cent. gold interest, and about $60,000,000 bear six per cent. currency interest. Of the first named, or six per cent. gold-bearing debt, no less than $1,600,000,000, or three-fourths of the whole, consist of the several issues of five-twenties. The right to pay off the principal has already matured upon the whole of the five-twenty issues of 1862 and 1864, amounting to $640,000,000, or more than a third of the whole, while the right to retire the remaining series will mature in 1870, 1872, and 1873, respectively. In a similar way the right to redeem the $200,000,000 of 5 per cent. ten-forties will belong to the Government in 1874. On Saturday governments at the opening were 'off' from the highest figures of the week, in consequence of the contradictory and distracting reports of financial matters in Europe, where United States securities were variously quoted. With the strength in gold and the real scarcity of bonds in the home market prices recovered and closed firm."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	201½	Pacific Mail Steam.	30
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	33½	West. Union Tele.	37¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash R.	82½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Chi. and N. W. com.	84	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19
Chi. and R. I. R.	114¼	Gold	133⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	89	Market dull.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 30.—The Flour market remains quiet, and prices favor buyers. In the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine, $5·50@6 for extra, $6·50@7·75 for old and fresh ground Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., $6·75@7·75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·50 per barrel.

The Wheat market is very dull at the recent decline. Sales of new red at $1·45@1·50, 4000 bushels Western do. on private terms, and some white at $1·60. Rye is held at $1·16 per bushel for Western. The demand for corn has somewhat subsided. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·16@1·17, and Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats are steady; 3000 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania sold at 56@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $36 per ton.

Whisky is selling at $1·25@1·27 per gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 30.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week and prices were rather firmer. About 1750 head arrived and sold at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8½c. for fair to good do.; and 5@6½c. ℔ lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

111 Owen Smith, Ohio, 8@9½.
85 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9½.
22 Daengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8.
70 P. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8½.
65 Ph. Hatheway, Chester county, 7@9½.
74 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7½@9.
48 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
95 James McFillen, Western, 8@9.
40 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9.
126 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9½.
135 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½.
120 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@9.
190 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8½.
35 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6½@7½.
80 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9.
71 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.
91 Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7@8½.
120 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½.
20 M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
19 Blum & Co., Virginia, 7@7½.
68 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
35 J. Clanson, Chester county, 6@7½.
50 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6½@8¾.
23 A. Kemble, Chester county, 7½@8¾.
20 A. Horne, Delaware, 6@7.
53 G. Ellenger, Virginia, 6@8¾.
19 S. Frank, Virginia, 6@7.
29 J. Blumenthal, Virginia, 5@6.
19 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $40@70 for cow and calf; and $35@60 per head for Springers.

Sheep were rather dull. 10,000 head arrived and sold at the Park and Avenue Drove Yards at 4@6c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were 25@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. lower. 3000 head sold at the different yards at $13@13·25 for slop and $14@14·50 for corn fed, the latter rate for choice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NORFOLK, August 30.—The British brig Ann Eliza Davidson, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, is ashore on Ship Shoals, 6 miles north of Cape Charles. She has 10 feet of water in her hold. Assistance has been sent her.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

HAVRE, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Union, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from New York.

GLASGOW, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....8

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Sam. Gilman, Kelly, Boston, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Alice B. Alley, Boston, do
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Adams, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon
Schr L. M. Corbitt, Smith, Petersburg, do
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Veteran, Cathcart, 3 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
N. G. barkentine Peter, Leinau, 127 days from Singapore, with mdse. to order.
Schr H. Manton, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Bentley, Buteuer, 3 days from New York, with oil to Landell & Bro.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, 11 days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Henrietta, McAlinden, from from Hartford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, from New Haven.
Schr L. A. Corbitt, Smith, from Washington.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, from Rappahannock.
Schr H. McCroskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Salisbury.
Schr Westbrook, Little, from New York.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Dennis.
Schr Mindora, Haskins, from New York.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Z. Stratton, McFadden, from New York.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Salem.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs Chas. A. Greiner, Hovey, Providence for Philadelphia, and Eliza Williams, Conneh, hence for Providence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schrs Wind, New Haven for Philadelphia; N. Holmes, Northrup, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; M. O. Wells, Greaver, Philadelphia for New Haven; M. Fleming, Williams, do. for Fall River; Saratoga, Weeks, do. for New Haven; Sarah Mills, Wright, do. for Providence; Joseph Porter, Burroughs, do. for Norwich; C. S. Watson; Adams, do. for Providence; Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, do. for Norwich; Cornelius Pratt, do. for Providence; Gen. Grant, do. for Taunton; J. P. Devitt, —— do. for New Haven, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Clara, McAllep, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 28th inst.

Schrs R. Vanaman, Price, and J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.

Schr Martha Smith from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schrs Saratoga, Cole, hence, for New Haven, and Eugene, Hawes, hence for Wellfleet, at New York 28th instant.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Policy of Turkey Towards Egypt—A Dictatorial Letter—Boiler Explosion in Phœnixville—Judge Dent and the Mississippi Governorship—American Mission to China—Who Will Fill It.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of Judge Dent and the Mississippi Governorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Prominent Mississippians have telegraphed here that Judge Dent will certainly receive the nomination for Governor from the Conservative Convention, which meets at Jackson on the 8th of September Judge Dent will leave here on the 2d proximo

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—PEACE OR WAR.

From the N. Y. Herald.

For a number of years past the Eastern question has occupied the attention of the would; it has long been a stock article of discussion in Europe and in this country. The battle of Navarino brought it into notice, and it has since occupied a very prominent place before the public. Innumerable essays and books have been written on the subject, and we are as far from any definite result as ever. The Crimean war was an attempted solution of the problem, but the experiment proved to be so enormously expensive in blood and treasure and so barren of results that the European powers have very earnestly tried to avoid a repetition of it. The source of the whole trouble consists in the very peculiar *role* the Mohammedan powers play in European politics. From the position they once occupied as masters of the Mediterranean basin, they have fallen so low that Turkey owes her position in Europe to the jealousy of her more powerful neighbors. Of late years the Sublime Porte has been having a hard time of it; snubbed on the Danube by Austria, badgered by her late vassel, Greece, she is now in a great rage at her troublesome subject, Ismail Pacha, who has certainly most curious and original ideas of fealty to his sovereign, and who, seemingly very much elated at the prospect of the profits he is going to reap from the Suez Canal, which passes through his territory, has been junketting around at the different courts of Europe, from whence most suspicious whispers have reached the ears of his master, the Sultan. As in the case of the trouble with Greece, Turkey will not be allowed to go to war if it is possible to prevent her. Not from any motives of humanity do the great powers step in and try to allay difficulties; but it is the fear of the consequences that might ensue that drives them to this course. If Turkey, Greece, and Egypt wanted to indulge in a little fight, in which it would be impossible for them to get any outside help, they would find nothing in their way to gratify this desire. The great danger, however, of Russia's interfering in this little arrangement keeps the remaining powers very active in maintaining the peace.

The Suez Canal has given a new shape to the Eastern question. It has changed the relations of Egypt wonderfully and has made a very important personage of the Pacha. It has rendered the control of that narrow neck of land, which no longer unites Asia and Africa, of vital importance. And the question of who shall control the Black Sea becomes comparatively unimportant when placed along side of the one which now challenges the attention of the world, which is, who shall control the Suez Canal? That is to say, who shall hold control of half the commerce of the world? Who shall control that golden stream which for four centuries has been flowing to the West, and which has carried with it the control of Europe? Which gave Venice and Genoa and Florence their power and wealth, and which, when it left them for Spain, took that power with it. Which made England what she is to-day, and in the attempt to secure which America has just constructed that wonder of the age, the Pacific Railroad.

For the very reason that the control of the canal would give its possessor undue power, the quarrel which at one time seemed serious between the Sultan and the Pacha has been smoothed over by the friendly intervention of the other rulers. The reconciliation, however, was too quick to be hearty; the Viceroy has temporized by the advice of a powerful friend, perhaps; he dare not fight alone for fear that Turkey might crush him. He is, however, determined to be entirely independent of the Porte, and whenever he sees an opportunity will eagerly embrace it. The Sultan, on the other hand, is equally determined not to let Egypt go without a struggle, and although not a first-class power Turkey can make a very respectable display of forces. She has an army of some eight hundred thousand men, a considerable navy, and, although in a bad financial condition, she has nevertheless large resources in Asia to draw upon. The result of a war with Egypt, in which other powers would certainly be involved, would probably result in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The Sultan knows this, knows that he only remains in Christian Europe by sufferance; but should a general war occur he could rally thousands of his Asiatic subjects around the green banner of the Prophet for the last desperate battle with the hated Christian. Breach-loading rifles, however, would be more than a match for the most exalted fanaticism, and a few iron-clads would easily master the elaborate but old-fashioned fortifications of Constantinople. The fall of the Turkish Empire, however, would be marked with such wars as the world has never yet seen; all the nations of Europe would be involved, and the classic shores of the Mediterranean would be the scenes of battles beside which those of Hannibal, of Cæsar, and of Napoleon would appear insignificant.

The war cloud which has threatened Europe for the past few years may burst at any time, and the Suez Canal may become the innocent cause of boundless misery and suffering. For while it will certainly call into being new commercial routes, and will give an impetus to trade and civilization in the East Indies which will produce wonderful results, it may also make the narrow neck of land it divides famous as the camping ground of great armies and redden the sands of the desert with the blood of Turk and Christian.

WORKINGMEN'S HOUSES.

From the N. Y. World.

"Can benevolence be made to pay?" asks the London *Morning Post*, and proceeds to answer that question by showing that benevolence manifested in building comfortable and decent houses for poor people in London has been made to pay 5 per cent., and that any amount of money expended in this way will return that amount of interest. Five per cent. will do very well in London, but it is nothing in New York, and we should be glad if it could be shown that a higher rate could be secured here for capital invested in similar enterprises. It is probable that an individual or a company, investing a large amount of money in the erection of such houses for working people as have been built by the Peabody trustees or Sir Sidney Waterlow's company in London, would find it an easy matter to fill their houses with good tenants at a low rent, and receive a return of 10 or 12 per cent. on the investment; but we should like to see some estimates substantiating the correctness of that opinion. The late Labor Congress, although it said a great many hard things against capital, seemed to think that there may be some doubt as to the total depravity of capitalists, since they affectionately invited the attention of moneyed men to this subject of improved dwellings for working people, and asked them to undertake the work of providing healthy and comfortable tenements at a low rent. Six years ago a few gentlemen got together in London to discuss this very question. They were aware that in that city very heavy rents were paid for rooms not fit for human habitation; and that scandal, vice, crime, and disease were all fostered by this state of things. They were furnished with estimates showing that money invested in the construction of decent houses for working people, to be rented at low rates, might possibly pay 5 per cent.; they formed a company, subscribed £50,000, and commenced the experiment. The company succeeded beyond its hopes; it soon increased its capital to £250,000, and up to this time has expended about £125,000, for which it has provided houses for about 4000 persons, and has others in course of construction which will accommodate 2000 more. When the whole of its capital is invested, the company will have furnished decent houses for 10,000 persons, and the rents will pay a dividend on the stock of 5 per cent., and no more.

It is an old story to say that in New York, as well as in London, there are districts densely populated, in which the attainment or the preservation of decency, to say nothing of virtue, is impossible without a miracle. That virtue is sometimes preserved in these dark places, full of the habitations of cruelty, is unquestionable, however; and that it is, is a good answer to make to those who affirm that the days of the miracles ceased with the lives of the original apostles. But as we are warned that it is not well to sin in order that grace may abound, we should not look with complacency upon the tenement-houses of New York because in them the miracle is sometimes wrought of preserving godliness where cleanliness is impossible, naturally or supernaturally. The children of the families who inhabit the worst of our fever dens have a pitiful lot, and the heart of the man who can look unmoved upon their misery must be hard indeed. Nevertheless, it is to be feared that, unless it can be shown that money spent in improving their condition will pay more than 5 per cent., but little will be done in that direction. Can no one show that it can be made to pay 15 per cent.?

GENERAL ROSECRANS LECTURING THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Rosecrans has done more than decline the nomination for the Governorship of Ohio. He has availed himself of the opportunity which that circumstance afforded to lecture the Democracy upon their departure from the true faith, and indirectly upon the crimes, blunders and follies of the policy he was asked to sustain. He tells his correspondents, the Ohio Committee, that, though a Democrat by conviction, he has no liking for many of the principles and tactics of the party as at present managed.

The General deems it necessary to recall attention to principles from which the party has strayed, and traditions on which it now casts dishonor. The secret of its decadence he traces to the influence acquired within the party by "office-seekers and political adventurers," by "fossils and fault-finders" who "ought to go on the retired list."

The hatred of the Democracy to the negro is the subject of another rebuke. All discrimination "based on class, creed, race, color, or national origin," he condemns as at variance with the Democratic principle. The maxim he inculcates is "universal freedom, impartial justice, and equality before the law of all who live beneath the flag of our country."

It is on the bond question, however, that General Rosecrans most decidedly and significantly condemns the policy of his party. He is emphatic in his repudiation of the repudiators. Above all things, the public credit must be preserved untarnished, he tells the men who nominated him. They propose, by a forced construction of the letter of the law, to compel the bondholders to accept greenbacks instead of gold; he insists that the equity, as well as the law of the contract, shall be respected. They have raised the question prematurely, and seek a partisan prejudgment of its merits to excuse an act of robbery; he declares that the duty of the party is to endeavor to "raise higher and higher the public credit," and that no pretense can justify its "whine," or the effort it is making to evade just obligations. In a word, while the Democrats advocate a violation of the contract, and so do their utmost to damage the credit of the country, General Rosecrans denounces their policy as impolitic and dishonorable, and demands the payment of the bonds in gold.

On the currency, too, he takes issue with them. They uphold a plan which involves the further inflation of the currency, and consequently the indefinite postponement of resumption. General Rosecrans, on the other hand, denounces a currency of this nature as a "gigantic fraud on the people."

Other points in General Rosecrans' letter well deserve attention. They make manifest a decided want of sympathy with the position and purposes of the Democratic party, and still further explain his aversion to the nomination he declined to accept. Between his idea of Democracy and the Democracy championed by Mr. Pendleton there is a chasm which cannot be bridged by any apology or explanation.

RESUMPTION.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The *United States Economist* prints a great many figures to show that since May 1, 1865, the total quantity of our paper currency (including legal tenders, fractional, interest-bearing Treasury notes, compounds, and National Bank notes) has decreased from $807,218,190 to $686,929,829—a total contraction of $120,287,361, or by about one-eighth of their original quantity, and yet that, during this period, gold has advanced from 128½ to 133.

The truth is the depression down to 128½ was spasmodic, lasting only one day, and caused by the excitement attending the final surrender of the Rebellion. But during the year 1863–4, and to May, 1865, gold averaged at least 175. Since then it has several times reached 133, but soon went up again to the general average of 140, the range being between 133 and 150.

With gold at 133 our currency is worth just three-fourths of its face, or 75 per cent. If Congress should issue a new greenback currency, redeemable at par in gold, not like the present at the pleasure of the Government, but on demand of the holder, the old currency would be quoted in the new at 75 per cent. of its face. There are two ways of arriving at a currency redeemable in gold. Both have been thoroughly tried in Europe. Austria has resumed three times, and Russia once, since 1816. In neither case did these countries grow up to specie payments. Russia waited from 1816 to 1843, and found herself growing no nearer at the end of that time than she was in the beginning. One mode of resumption is to contract the volume of the currency now out until it is worth par. This is severe, but if continued long enough it would prove effective. The other is to issue a new paper, redeemable on demand in gold, and therefore at par with gold, and allow the old currency to be funded into the new at its actual value, *i. e.*, $100 of the old for $75 of the new, and so retired from circulation. Of course, in the latter mode all contracts now payable in the old continue payable in the old only. New contracts may be made payable in the new currency, and as fast as business men choose to make them so, and pay them when due, specie payments are resumed. Russia resumed in this manner in 1843, and Austria subsequently. The *Economist* is sadly at fault in supposing that because we have only $140,000,000 of gold in the country, therefore our paper currency must be reduced to $140,000,000 before it can be redeemed in gold. About $1 in gold to $4 in paper is as much as our banks during specie-paying times have ever found necessary for maintaining redemption. With $140,000,000 of gold in the country, rightly managed, we ought to be able to maintain redemption at this ratio for $640,000,000 of currency of gold value, or as much as we now have afloat, worth but three-fourths as much as gold. But the obstacle to redemption of either Government or private notes in specie at present is their difference of one-fourth in commercial value. Remove this difference, and issue a new Government and bank note currency, and authorize existing contracts to be liquidated in the new currency, without change of their actual values, and it does not follow but that a currency as large as can be sustained at par with gold as we now sustain at 75 per cent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
BROWN & WOELPPER,
8 27 6t PROPRIETORS.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
(MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferraud and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 3027 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 18§

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 50c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 65c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 6 25

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,095,604·26.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156.	
Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank	$116,150·08
Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
	$1,547,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 201 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvain, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 22

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 3 15

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 2 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 23 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a frame stable, situated east of Second street, between Dickerson and Greenwich streets, was set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the frame structure had been partially destroyed, and the roof burned off a brick stable adjoining. The rear portion of a row of dwellings on Houser court was also damaged. Four horses, belonging to Joseph Cox, were burned, two of them severely, the others slightly. To the east of the stable was a sheep pen and a pig-sty. In the former there were twenty-five sheep and two calves, all of which, as far as known, were burned to death; sixteen young pigs were also burned. The sheep and calves belonged to James Barnett, victualler. Mr. Cox and Mr. Barnett, and the widow Simpson, who owns the brick stable, are the chief sufferers. The loss, however, is chiefly covered by insurance. Lieutenant Errickson, of the Second police district, arrested Francis Barnes, residing at No. 23 Reed street, on the charge of having set the stable on fire. It is alleged that the Lieutenant saw him coming over the stable-yard enclosure on Greenwhich street just as the fire broke out, and followed him to his own house, where the arrest was made. The capture would have been made before, but the Lieutenant was interfered with, and William Ellenger was arrested on the charge of aiding the fugitive to escape. Both men were locked up for a hearing.

—On Saturday the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen held a caucus for the purpose of selecting election officers for the various precincts as prescribed by the Registry act. The work was not completed, and another meeting will be held on Saturday next. An open meeting of the board will be held on Monday, September 6th, when all the judges and inspectors will be selected. Under the Registry act the board, on the selection of the election officers, are required to recognize the political majority in the particular division, and where there is a Democratic majority, a majority of the election officers will be taken from that party, and so too with the Republican divisions.

—Henry R. Bailey, twenty-four years of age, was shot in the right breast, below the nipple, and also in the right hand, yesterday morning, while on a gunning excursion to Thompson's Point, near Chester. Bailey on reaching the shore attempted to remove his gun from the bottom of the boat, and while so doing the lock caught in the seat and the piece was discharged.

—William and Mary Lane (colored) were arrested yesterday morning, in St. Mary street, near Seventh, by Officer Homer, on the charge of fighting, and also cutting a colored man in the head with a sharp instrument. They were removed to the Union Street Station House, and locked up to await a hearing. The injured man was taken in charge by his friends.

—An old buttonwood tree opposite the State House yard, in Walnut street, below Sixth, fell to the ground about half-past six o'clock last evening. In falling it broke a number of glasses in a marble building on the south side of the street. A house adjoining was also somewhat damaged.

—Shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Pennsylvania Milk Company's Depot, No. 3334 Market street, was damaged by a fire originating from a stove in the washroom. Loss small.

The roof of a cooper shop on Water street, near Walnut, was burned on Saturday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134.

—Secretary Rawlins is better, and yesterday rode out.

—President Grant arrived at Saratoga on Saturday night.

—Washington was visited on Saturday night by a heavy shower of rain.

—The National Hotel, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Thomas Quinlevan was burned to death.

—During September bonds will be purchased in New York by the Government to the same extent as during August.

—Martin McGuire, who murdered his wife at Hartford Conn., on Sunday, was captured in that city on Saturday last.

—On Saturday the large iron railroad bridge over the Cape Fear river, at Wilmington, N. C., was opened for traffic.

—Several seizures of distilleries and tobacco manufactories were reported on Saturday at the Internal Revenue Office.

—General Canby has deferred the payment of six months' interest on debts until September 30, prox., under the Stay law.

—Deacon Jasper Morgan, father of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, died at his residence at Windsor, Conn., on Saturday, aged 87.

—The Hyde Park miners wish to resume work, but the Wyoming Valley laborers threaten to prevent them, unless they get the Union wages.

—The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that telegraphing is a branch of commerce, and subject to Congress as any other branch of commercial intercourse.

—Two negro prisoners, John Wilson and John Bailey, broke from jail at Hampton, on Saturday night. The latter was sentenced to imprisonment for six years.

—Pliny Jewell, father of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and of the Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, died at his residence, in Hartford, on Saturday, aged 72.

—A terrible storm raged over Central Iowa on Friday night. A vast amount of damage has been done. Near Newton a house was struck by lightning and Mr. Wheeler, the occupant, was killed.

—Caspar Holtz at St. Louis, on Saturday, wounded his stepson with a hatchet, and chopped his wife's head to pieces with the same instrument, and then cut his own head off under a passing train.

—J. Ross Brown, contradicts the report that the Chinese Government have rejected the Burlingame Treaty with the United States. He says it has been merely held over for consideration until the return of the Embassy.

—Barney Lock, engineer, and Horace Snow, brakeman, of a train on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, were killed near Newton, Iowa. A bridge, over which the freight train was passing, gave way, and let the engine and two cars through into the water.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A desperate conspiracy has been discovered on board the United States frigate Sabine, in the port of Cherbourg. Some of the crew, to revenge themselves on an officer, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine and blow up the ship. They had proceeded so far as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine, when the plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. It was found that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were put in irons, and seven have since been condemned to death and hanged at the yard-arm.

The Chinese embassy leave for St. Petersburg on September 12.

General Prim has gone to Vichy.

The linen-thread manufactory of Villemenos, Hurd, Mazlet & Co., at Rheims, has been burned.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Telegraph* says that the international boat-race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor, and judges think more highly of them than they did before the race. The Americans hoped for a good race, and they had it, fair and honest from the start to the finish.

The *Post*, in its comments, says the excitement in respect to the race exceeded all expectation. The enthusiastic cheering of the Oxford crew was natural, but before and after the race the Americans received as hearty, thorough, and well-deserved cheers. There could be no mistake in this. Englishmen are so devoted to manly sports that they truly honor the pluck and determination of sustaining such an ordeal as was witnessed yesterday. If the English row the Americans on their own waters they will meet a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such rivalry is only productive of friendly feelings, and tends to banish sentiments that never should be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this light the race may be of more importance than the mere trial of individual skill and strength and endurance. The *Post* estimates the number of people who witnessed the race at all points at fully a million.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening has the following remarks on the race:—"To have beaten men whose pluck carried them three thousand miles to measure oars with an English University, whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat-building, whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor for victor, without humiliation to the vanquished."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards on their own waters next year.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is rumored to-day that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament will be the consideration of the unconditional release of the Fenians, without exception. It is said that in the face of the French amnesty the Government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition, if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Escalante is dead.

There is much speculation here as to Prim's journey to Paris. The supposed object is to correct Olozaga's deficiencies, and confer with Napoleon on the situation.

The Count of Chesti has been restored to his rank and pay, on condition that he goes to the Canaries. He gave his parole to remain at Puerto Reale until the vessel was ready, but broke his parole and fled to France, whereby he forfeited his rank and pay.

MADRID, Aug 28.—There will be no further trials by councils of war for conspiracy against the life of Prim at Barcelona. A movement is on foot to make Serrano King of Spain.

General Carbo has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Cuba.

The *Epoca* of to-day says that the most probable candidate for the Spanish throne is Augustus, of Portugal.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—Admiral Topete will take charge, temporarily, of the Ministry of the Colonies. It is said that Escalante made important disclosures respecting the abuses of chiefs in the army and navy in Cuba.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A meeting of 2000 persons was held here last night, to consider a series of resolutions favoring the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits. After a long debate the resolutions were finally adopted, but a protest was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed particularly against any confession of faith.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Khedive's reply to the Sublime Porte expresses the hope that the frank explanation given will remove the unfavorable impression, and feeling a hope that these appeals to the Sultan's generosity will be heard and answered, he comes to lay his homage at the foot of the throne.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The sailing hence of George Aab, lately liberated from a Spanish jail, through the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, was incorrectly reported. Mr. Aab sailed for New York to-day on the steamship Columbia.

An American named Andrew White, confined for seven months, has been released, by request of Consul Plumb, and has sailed for Key West.

The volunteer guard on duty in the suburbs of this city have shot two men for shouting seditious language.

An attempt was made last night to rob the custom house, but it was frustrated. One of the robbers was shot and three were arrested.

Mayor Roberts has resigned the Presidency of the Confiscation Bureau, on account of the pressure of other business, and the present Chief of the Treasury Department has been appointed his successor.

Fire at the Pine Ridge Colliery.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 29.—The Pine Ridge Colliery, about two miles and a half above this place, took fire yesterday afternoon in the entrance to the mine, with thirty workmen at the bottom of the mine, and with all possible means of escape cut off except by subduing the flames.

The wildest excitement existed here and throughout the surrounding towns. Fire engines were sent from this point and from Scrantan to play upon the burning shaft.

The fire originated from the explosion of fire-damp. Frequent explosions from this cause have occurred within the last year in this mine.

About eighteen months since it took fire and burned fiercely for several weeks, but was finally extinguished by being smothered.

This remedy could not be applied in this instance, as it would have proved fatal to those inside. At one time the air shaft and the breaker were on fire, but a heavy thunder storm, which providentially came up, extinguished the flames.

At about 11 P. M. the superintendent of the burning mine returned to this place, and brought the joyful intelligence that all the men had just been rescued alive. The joy expressed on their deliverance surpassed description. The mine is still burning in the upper vein, but will be smothered out in a few days, though it is feared that if the mouth of the mine be closed the accumulated fire-damp will catch from the burning coals, and, if so, the explosion will be terrific.

—A lady in Swampscott has secured the nail recently made in a New Hampshire blacksmith shop, by Robert W. Collyer.

—Dr. Livingstone has been elected corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in place of the late Professor Bache.

—An amateur boat race between ladies is in contemplation at Lake Mahopac.

Opera for the People.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears from an article in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* that a project is entertained of establishing in Paris an "Opera for the People," to which the prices of admission should range from half a franc upwards. To make such an undertaking pay it is obvious that the building must be large enough to accommodate many thousand spectators; but if the experiment be fairly tried, little doubt need be entertained of its ultimate success. The opera, though hitherto looked upon as an entertainment appealing specially to the taste of a more or less aristocratic class, is at the same time, the only form of the drama suitable to very large theatres, in which, as in the theatres of antiquity, measured declamation must, of necessity, be substituted for the tones of ordinary speech. Whether opera be, at the present moment, a popular entertainment or not, it is the only theatrical entertainment (with the exception of horse-riding, rope dancing, and circus performances generally) which can be advantageously offered to an assembly of from two or three thousand persons and upwards. Indeed, in a properly constructed theatre, operas might be performed with good effect before audience, as large as those which have been brought together at the Crystal Palace by the Handel festival performances, and more recently by the concert in memory of Rossini. At the Rossini concert operatic pieces of all kinds were given; and a most favorable impression was produced upon a public far more numerous than any that could be contained within the walls of a theatre as theatres are now constructed. At the Crystal Palace excellent opportunities for comparing the speaking with the singing voice have been afforded. When the meeting in favor of the Irish Church was held, the orators, even at their loudest, could scarcely make themselves heard at thirty yards distance from the front of the Handel orchestra; whereas the voices of the great singers (especially of the sopranos and tenors) may be heard throughout the length and breadth of the vast enclosure in which the festival performances take place.

In addition to the practical reason, there is an artistic reason why the singing, not the speaking, voice should be employed in theatres of colossal dimensions. The large masses which, for the sake of effect, it would be desirable to introduce on the stage of such theatres must either move in silent procession, or, if they utter words, must do so with one voice, that is to say, they must sing. For the contemplated popular theatres some "art-work of the future" (for which it is not at all necessary that Herr Wagner should compose the music) should be specially devised; and such "art-work" would, no doubt, include the grander features of modern opera. A theatre four times the size of Covent Garden would not be too large for the effective representation of such operatic scenes as the "Meeting of the Cantons" in *Guillaume Tell*, the "Blessing of the Standards" in *Le Siege de Corinthe*, the "Blessing of the Daggers" in *Les Huguenots*, or the "Coronation Scene" in *Le Prophete*.

Need we say that in such a scheme as the one proposed there would be very little place for our friend the prima donna—more especially the prima donna of the light soprano type, so deservedly popular in the present day, whose delicacy of execution would in a great measure be lost, while her personal grace would be inappreciable, her personal beauty imperceptible? The strong-voiced dramatic soprano, whose trust is in the robustness of her lungs, would still be in request; but an opera for audiences of six or eight thousand persons would have to depend chiefly upon chorus, orchestra, and perhaps *corps de ballet*, while the works represented would have to consist as much as possible of chorusses, marches, finales, and dancing divertissements. All Meyerbeer's grand operas, with the solo parts shortened, even within their present comparatively narrow limits, would suit such a theatre to perfection.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:24	MOON RISES	11:25
SUN SETS	6:39	HIGH WATER	3:15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
Celia	London	New York	Aug. 14
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York, via B.	Aug. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 19
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 19
China	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
America	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
European	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Aug. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 24
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Deutchland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
C. of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 3
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 2
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 2
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 2
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Fall River, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Savannah, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Lucy, Hurlburt, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. Blaisdell, Garfield, Portsmouth, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr May Morn, Stetson, Washington, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr P. Nickerson, Kelley, Boston, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Hannah Morris, Morris, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Barque Caro, Beals, from Bucksport, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr O. F. Hawley, Bayles, from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 28.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—M. A. Loughrey, W. P. Blossing, Ellen, and W. C. Gillespie, with coal, for New York.

Board of Trade, with coal, for Philadelphia.

American Boy, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 30.—The barge Mary X, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 30.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Grapeshot, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Wm. King, with lumber, for Wilmington.
E. J. Curtain, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
D. B. Clough, with lumber to order.
Baltimore Co. No. 96, with coal to W. L. Lance.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 27.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater:—Barques Albert the Good, for Odessa; Lady Hilda, for Liverpool; brigs Lizzie Wyman, E. J. Curtain, with lumber to do.; Julia for Bostop; Cascatelle, for do.; Nuevitas, for do.; Julia E. Arey, for Wiscasset; Hattie E. Wheeler, for Portland; Martha A. Berry, for do.; Schrs S. J. Bright, for Providence; Jos. Porter, for Norwich; S. S. Godfrey, for Boston; Julia E. Pratt, for do.; and M. A. McCann, for Bangor, all for Philadelphia.

Barque C. V. Minott came to the Breakwater for orders, and sailed again for New York. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bazaar, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Milford 15th inst. with bows stove and making water, having been in collison with the ship Sandusky off Tuskar. The Sandusky, from New York, has been towed into the Canada basin, Liverpool, in a sinking state.

Steam-ship Caries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Beckett, hence, at Boston 27th instant.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston 26th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board sixty bales cotton, 45 bales yarn and domestics, 1 bale wool, 323 barrels naval stores, 17 tons phosphate rock, and 144 packages sundries.

Steamship Norfolk, Platte, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.

Barque Pauline, Kruger, hence for Stettin, was spoken 8th inst. lat. 40 32 long. 40 8.

Brig E. M. Tucker, Tucker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 26th inst.

Brig Forest State, Shute, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 27th inst.

Brig Amy M. Roberts, Doak, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 26th inst.

Schr H. B. Hodges, Franklin, hence, at East Greenwich 26th inst.

Schrs James A. Crooker, Currier, and Edw. Wooten, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 25th inst.

Schr E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, hence, at Plymouth, Mass., 26th inst.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence, at Norfolk 27th instant.

Schr Agnes Bepplier, McFadden, sailed from Washington, D. C., 25th inst. for Georgetown to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Texas, Gross, sailed from Providence 26th inst. for Philadelphia or Bangor.

Schrs Emily Hilliard, Trimble, and Melona M. Knowles, Knowles, hence, at Newport 26th inst.; also, schr M. M. Merriman, Balliet, from Taunton for Philadelphia, and sailed again same day.

Schr John Walker, Davis, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport 26th inst.

Schr Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 27th inst.

Schrs John D. Griffin, Gould; Florence Nowell, Fennimore; M. M. Tate, Macomber; Sarah Watson, Smith; John Slosman, Weaver; and Margaret Reinhardt, Hand, sailed from Portsmouth 25th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schrs J. T. Worthington, Terry, and Alaska, Clark, hence, at Salem 26th inst.

Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey; D. Brittain, Carroll; J. Cadwallader, Steelman; and H. W. Tiers, Gifford, sailed for Salem 26th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr J. B. Young, Barrett, hence for Pawtucket, at New York 27th inst.

Schr Wm. Walton, May; Northern Light, Ireland; Francenia, Leavitt; Edward Lameyer, Gorham; Mabel Hall, Bartlett; I. M. Broomall, Douglass; Ella Matthews, McElwee; F. L. Porter, Sparks; and M. S. Lewis, Lewis, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, and L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th instant.

Schr Mary A. Harman, Barker, hence, at Portsmouth 25th inst.

Schr Abbie Bursley, Bearse, hence for Boston, which was taken into Newport on the 19th inst. after being ashore on Block Island, was towed to Providence on Thursday, to go on the marine railway for repairs.

Schr Eliza Potter, Potter, hence for Norwich, at New London 26th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 48, Anderson; do. do. No. 49, for New Haven; Benjamin Strong, Strong, for Providence; L. Robinson, Robinson, for New Haven; Helen Augusta, Wells, for Dighton; M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Hartford; and Nightingale, Beebe, for Greenport, all from Philadelphia, passed Hellgate 27th inst.

Sch Ella F. Crowell, Howes, hence for Provincetown, which was taken into New London after being ashore on Block Island, proceeded on her voyage 28th inst., having repaired.

Schrs Charles A. Wooley, Parker, from Boston; S. S. Tyler, Pratt, from Providence; Mary E. Woodhouse, Woodhull, from do.; A. T. Rowland, Rowland, from Whitehall, R. I.; Alexander Masse, Blizzard, from Hartford; Lizzie Seaman, Seaman, from do.; Edwin Ewing, Ewing, from New Haven; and Reading RR. No. 42, Bodon, from Middletown, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th instant.

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5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of

BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND DRESSINGS,

among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.

Also—

Napkins.
Cotton and Woollen Tape.
Picked Lint.
Cotton Wadding.
Red Flannel.
Saddlers' Silk.
Linen Thread.
14,000 pounds of Condensed Milk.
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All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 30 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD McBRIDE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Administrator,
8 2m6t* EAST WALNUT LANE, Germantown.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 30. Last week of the charming Actress and Vocalist, and the eminent Comedian,

HARRY AND ROSE WATKINS,

(Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw).

SECOND NIGHT OF A NEW DRAMA. Founded on a historical incident of the American Revolution, entitled

THE PIONEER PATRIOT,

OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH.

Jocko, the Deformed.....HARRY WATKINS
Isabel Carleton (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS

To commence with the elegant Comedy of

FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

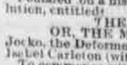
Francine Fervel (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS
Marquis de Richeville.....HARRY WATKINS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
H. B. Farnie's Localized Burlesque,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
with New Scenery by Charles Hawthorne.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as SINBAD and THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
Seats secured 6 days in advance. 8 30

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT above EIGHTH.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL SEASON. The greatest combination of Artists in the known world. New Ballets, new Songs, new Minstrel Acts, new Drama, etc., forming in all a tremendous bill. Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. 8 30 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in connection with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SHIPPING.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 2, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

MANAYUNK AND GREEN LANE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

"All signs fail in dry weather," and notwithstanding the frequent indications of heavy storms, and the prognostications of the wisest of weather-prophets, no substantial addition has yet been made to the waters of the Schuylkill. Even the promising shower of Saturday night has not helped to fill our empty reservoirs, and we must again look forward eagerly to a protracted rain as the only thing that can give permanent and complete relief.

Fortunately, however, the Schuylkill and Delaware steam works continue to pump into the reservoirs enough water to furnish a scant supply, and if housekeepers are economical there is little danger that their resources will be entirely cut off. Even when the Fairmount works cease running, 15,000,000 gallons, or about a barrel of water for every man, woman, and child, can be furnished by the other works, so that Philadelphia, in spite of her panic, is probably as well provided at this moment as New York with her boasted system of Croton works.

The Chief Engineer has been severely blamed for not continuing the steam fire-engines in service; but some of the indignation expended in this direction is rather superfluous. The steam fire-engines were sent to Fairmount to try an experiment, and we are very glad that it was successful. If an absolute necessity arises we hope that provision will be made for employing all the steam fire-engines in the city, but their aid is at this moment not imperatively needed, and if, by throwing a few millions of gallons per day into the reservoirs they inspired the belief that the hydrants could be used as freely as ever, they would do more harm than good, by causing the waste of three or four times as much water as they would supply.

The real crisis of the water question occurred on the Saturday when the Chief Engineer requested the Schuylkill Navigation Company to open their dams. At that time it was not only impossible to run the Fairmount Water Works, but the boilers used at the Schuylkill works were found to be in bad condition, and for the moment there was great danger that the Schuylkill steam works as well as the Fairmount Water Works would be temporarily useless. In that event the only reliance would have been upon the Delaware works, which at best could supply only from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of gallons daily. By the opening of the dams, however, an opportunity was afforded to put a large quantity of water in the reservoirs by water power, and sufficient time was gained to repair and strengthen the boilers connected with the Schuylkill steam works, so that they have since been in good working order.

The most unfortunate feature of the water question arises from the fact that little or none of the money derived from the water loan of one million of dollars was used to guard against the contingencies which have exposed Philadelphia to so many inconveniences and dangers. We are informed that even the new Cornish engine at the Schuylkill Works, and the turbine wheels at Fairmount, were paid for out of special appropriations, and meanwhile, although new boilers were so sadly needed at the Schuylkill Works, and auxiliary engines at Fairmount, what was done with the million of dollars? It seems that it has all gone to increase the water-supplies of West Philadelphia, and to carry water to Manayunk and regions adjacent to Roxborough, where scarcely a single applicant needs the new facilities, and where the expenditure was almost totally unnecessary.

It was highly important that the West Philadelphia supply should be increased, but a much larger sum was expended for the purpose than was absolutely required; and without prejudice to a single suburban interest of real consequence, the bulk of our population would to-day be fortified against a water-famine in the most protracted of droughts if the money squandered uselessly for the nominal accommodation of Green Lane and Manayunk had been expended for new boilers at the Schuylkill works and auxiliary engines at Fairmount. We believe that the inception of this ruinous policy dates back several years, before the present Chief Engineer was elected, but its results are now so painfully apparent, that it should serve as a perpetual warning to Councils and to citizens against the danger of countenancing wild-goose and extravagant schemes at the very moment when the welfare of nine-tenths of the population of the city is neglected. This is worse than saving at the spiggot and letting a precious fluid run out at the bung-hole. It is tampering with the property, health, and lives of three-quarters of a million of people, to save a few thousand dollars, and simultaneously squandering a million for objects of questionable utility, or to serve a small population. Now that the errors of the past are so fully exposed, Councils cannot be too prompt in adopting efficient but not extravagant plans to correct them. We want no more commissions to go rambling through the country to discover pretexts for spending more money than the city can raise, and we want no postponements of the comparatively few and simple things which can insure abundant water supplies until grand aqueducts can be constructed to bring water from the Perkiomen or the head of the Delaware. We have the Schuylkill at our doors, with plenty of water in its bed, even at this period of unparalleled scarcity, and the paramount necessity of the time is the adoption of sure means for raising its supplies into our reservoirs.

AN "AGONIZING" ONSLAUGHT.

Months—yea, verily and indeed, we might with truth say years—have elapsed since the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, compelled us to devote a share of our valuable space to his vagaries. And when we last did so, we left our elastic friend in a very unsatisfactory condition. He was then neither dead nor alive—politically speaking, of course—with the odds inclining towards deadness. Time, we are glad to see, has not operated to his disadvantage. He has been in repose for an indefinite period, and emerges from it more sprightly, and, doubtless, more elastic than ever. If his political avatar were attended by no unusual phenomena, we might view it with entire and hearty satisfaction. But he bursts upon us from two points of the compass, simultaneously, and confusion at the outset is the natural and inevitable result. The carelessness of a newspaper reporter in omitting initials leads to the suspicion that the Scovel who bursts upon us from one quarter may not, after all, be *the* Scovel, but another Scovel. It is a mere suspicion. Nothing is more characteristic of the elasticity of the original Scovel than a double apparition, and for this reason we are inclined to the belief that the "Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey," who has been figuring at the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Newport, is the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden.

As a female suffragist, Scovel begins life in a small, modest, and on the whole very proper way. He brings up the rear of the business committee, following in the wake of such bright lights as Mrs. Pauline Davis, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Theodore Tilton, and Mrs. Hooker—old stagers, all of them, of whose company Scovel, a young man in the business, ought to be proud, and doubtless is proud. Indeed, we think he has made a very good beginning. He has won the confidence of Susan and the other female agitators, and when a man—and a new man at that—succeeds in winning the confidence of these suspicious old ladies, he is doing marvellously well. The task of fixing up the business programme of a female suffrage convention is a very important one, requiring the clearest sort of a head and the widest range of virtues and acquirements. All of Scovel's co-laborers on the business committee are inveterate talkers, and will assuredly be too busy with their tongues to devote any time to committee matters. This will throw the burden of the whole thing on Scovel's shoulders, which would receive it with satisfaction were it not for the fact that Scovel, like all great reformers, likes to put in a word now and then. But he can certainly afford to hold his peace for a little while, in return for the great honor thrust upon him—a perfect equality with Susan B. and all the other old ladies who are running the woman suffrage convention at Newport. He is doing remarkably well for a beginning, and at the next gathering of the female suffragists may do better, may even be permitted to open his mouth and quote the choicest sayings of Demosthenes, Montesquieu, Andy Johnson, and all the other leading authorities on the woman question of ancient and modern times.

The fact that an organization to be known as "The Republican Invincibles" was recently gotten up in Camden did not escape our notice. The Hon. James M. Scovel figured prominently at the first meeting, and, if we are not mistaken, presided over its deliberations, wrote the resolutions, made the principal speech, and was honored with the bulk of the cheering. This invincible phalanx have just issued a formal manifesto. It bears the names of five committee-men, among which that of Scovel does not appear. But his mark is so indelibly impressed upon the document—a sort of supplemental Declaration of Independence—that we experience no difficulty whatever in tracing it to its source, the "Dictionary of Choice and Popular Quotations" which is the best thumbed book in Scovel's extensive law library. This Supplemental Declaration is fully up to the original in its entirety, and in some of its details leaves Jefferson's famous instrument a mile and a half in the background.

A mere outline must suffice for our readers. The Camden Invincibles—or the Hon. James M. Scovel, if you please—"go forward, conscious that right makes might," calling upon the Almighty to defend "the right" merely, fully and properly persuaded that "the might" will take care of itself. Such is the peroration. The exordium starts out with a quotation from Jefferson, which is made applicable to the lamentable state of affairs existing across the river, where somebody has given "the last stab to agonizing affection," and walked rough-shod over the Republican party of that section; or, as the Supplemental Declaration has it, "ruled us with a rod of iron," which, we take it, is much the same thing, differently expressed. It is easily seen that the gentlemen who wield the "rod of iron" in this reckless fashion, and drive "agonizing affection" to the wall so mercilessly, have put their foot into a very sorry piece of business. They have even gone so far as to "regard the masses of the people as Asses, ready saddled and bridled, whose willing backs bend in order that any demagogue may ride forward into power." This is bad enough, of a surety; but the men who did not scruple to give "the last stab to agonizing affection," have not scrupled to do what is a great deal worse, to act upon the belief that "it is the chief end of man, not to glorify God, but to get into a fat place, and take all their family there also"—the "fat place" in question being "the ark of office."

Now, as an offset to all these scandalous proceedings, the Invincibles, first premising that Saint Paul was "a shining and Christian Republican," and that "all men are, and were created, equal," pledge their "sacred honors" that they will, "to the bitter end, make war upon the insolence, the imbecility, and the flagrant injustice, the contempt of the popular will that has ruled the actions of men who never were *controlled by love of the people.*" This noble Declaration is a little mixed, when viewed from the syntactical standpoint; but for all that, it is easy to see that the Invincibles are dead in earnest, and have made up their minds to cause a great deal of trouble to the men who gave "the last stab to agonizing affection," who throw "rods of iron" around with perfect looseness, who "regard the masses of the people as Asses," and who finally, in defiance of Saint Paul and contempt of the equality of the races, get themselves into the "ark of office," simply because it is such a "fat place," and has accommodations for whole families.

From all this it will be seen that Scovel has two big jobs on hand. But with Susan B. Anthony and Theodore Tilton to back him up in the onslaught upon generic mankind at large, and the doughty Invincibles of Camden to support him in the crusade against those shameless fellows over the river, it needs no prophet, nor son of a prophet, to divine the propitious result.

In Lancaster County, the stronghold of Republicanism, the Crawford county system of making nominations by a popular vote prevails, and Saturday last was the day set apart for these primary elections. As the records of the old members of the Legislature were thoroughly canvassed, it is believed that not one of them was renominated, while Billingfelt, the State Senator who exposed and resisted their extravagance, carried the county by a majority of nearly two thousand. There is no doubt that the Republicans of Philadelphia ought to have adopted the policy which their brethren in Lancaster county have enforced, but since they neglected to do this, it is not too late yet to throw our six Jonahs overboard. Every man of them ought to be defeated. Let the voters look out sharply for Stokes, Davis, Hong, Bunn, Cloud, and Adaire.

JAPAN.

The Capture of Hakodadi—Heroic Defense by the Rebels.

The Japan *Times* of July 12 gives an account of the fall of Hakodadi, by which the late civil war came to an end. On the 19th of June a very severe engagement occurred between the Tokungawa refugees and the Imperial fleet, consisting of the Henda, the Kami-no-Kami, the Kiangsu, and another vessel, name not given, all led by the Stonewall. The fire was directed against the fort and the rebel war-vessel Eagle, and was answered with spirit. The Eagle was stranded, but not silenced during the battle.

On the 20th the Mikado fleet commenced an attack on the fort, while the troops advanced toward the breastworks. For four hours a severe and continuous fire of great guns and musketry was kept up, and both sides fought with vigor and spirit. But superior to all in gunnery, in indomitable courage and inexhaustible vigor, were distinguished the crew of the rebel ship Emperor. Beset by the whole of the Mikado fleet, menaced by the crushing ram of the Stonewall, the especial mark of the well-directed fire of the Kiangsu and the Henda, the little vessel, hardly larger than a yacht, was fought with heroic courage and dauntless resolution.

One of the attacking fleet was blown up by a shell in her magazine, thrown by the Emperor. She sank immediately, and her crew struggled in the water, with more shell from the enemy bursting over their heads. The rules of civilized warfare were not observed by the rebels, and the sinking men were so far neglected by their friends that only twenty were saved. As the day progressed it was evident that the Tokugawa men were being overpowered. The Eagle and the Emperor were fired and blown up. The town and neighboring villages and official houses were also fired. During the afternoon of June 21 the Mikado's troops and civil officers occupied the town, but the Fort Kamida still held 1400 desperate men. It was surrounded by Imperial troops, and on the 23d a message was received from its commander, Enomoto, proposing terms of surrender. The terms were rejected, and Enomoto opened fire with rapidity.

Supplies were sent into the fort, during the night of the 23d, from some of the Mikado's men. The garrison was also allowed to replace guns in position, and enjoy other advantages, because the Imperial officers thought it was "inglorious to interfere with them in their starving condition." This absurdity is described as peculiarly Japanese. On the 25th the fort was surrendered after some fighting. On the 27th the Tokugawas were all disarmed. They were a motley crew—many of them lads of 17 or 18, and all very young. Their dress exhibited every possible variety of what seemed English slops of the worst description, in the dirtiest possible condition.

The number of executions will not be great. Seldom, says the Japan *Gazette*, has a revolution anywhere, certainly never in the East, been followed by so few political executions. Enomoto's crime, however, has been enormous; he is a traitor to his sovereign, a traitor to his chief, a renegade from his clan, and a robber of the public. He has caused much bloodshed and great loss to the country, and his punishment will doubtless be signal. On the 26th of July the *Gazette* had the following:—Politically, everything is quiet. The fleet has returned from Hakodadi, with a great portion of the troops on board, the rest coming down overland. As they arrive, they are despatched to their several provinces, and Yeddo will soon have only its ordinary garrison. The place seems to be filling fast again with its legitimate inhabitants. We wish we could add that its legitimate trade was also reviving.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Lion of Glasgow.

The London *Standard*, of the 15th of August, chronicles the movements of Jefferson Davis thus:—

"Mr. Jefferson Davis is the lion of Glasgow and its vicinity just now, himself and party having established themselves in that city, and made several excursions in the neighborhood. On Wednesday, *en route* to Glasgow, they passed through Dunfermline, and visited the Abbey church and ruins. Mr. Davis then paid a visit to Stirling, and left for Callander in the evening. The news soon spread that the ex-President was in the town, and as he left per train in the evening three hearty cheers were given by the large concourse of people congregated on the platform. Mr. Davis afterwards visited Doliar. At Glasgow he visited the Exchange, where, in expectation of a visit, there was a crowded attendance. The assemblage opened a passage in the centre of the hall, up to which Mr. Davis walked, and at the end of the room entered his name in the visitors' book. On leaving the building Mr. Davis was loudly cheered. The shipbuilding yard of the Messrs. Napier & Govan was also visited, after which the party returned to the residence of Mr. Smith, Benvue, Dowanhill. On Thursday Mr. Davis, with Dr. Charles Mackay, left Glasgow for Oban. Mr. Smith and a number of friends accompanied him some distance down the Clyde. On leaving the Broomielaw quay, where there was a large concourse of persons, Mr Davis was followed by loud cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing repeatedly. A similar demonstration was accorded him at Greenock, Dunoon, Inuellan, Rothesay, and Tighnabruaich, the crowds who were assembled at the different piers exhibiting an eager desire to have a sight of the famous ex-President of the Southern States."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. F. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

8 30 19t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between AUGUST 10 and SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, after which the legal penalties will be added. No further notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HORATIO G. SICKEL, 8 28 3t Collector Fourth District, Penna.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—

1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS, 8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st day of September a penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all City Taxes then unpaid.

On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN M. MELLOY,

8 25 wfm 3t Receiver of Taxes.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 20

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1217.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

CLOTHING.

READY FOR THE FALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

To-day make their bow to an appreciative public in view of the

CLOSING SUMMER AND THE OPENING FALL.

TO-DAY WE BEGIN TO REALIZE that though the AUGUST SUN still shines POWERFULLY in the daytime, the pleasant influence of his beams IS A THING OF THE PAST, when NIGHTFALL comes on, and the DEWS OF EVENING are upon US.

Let us, therefore, put on our

LIGHT FALL OVERCOATS,

To keep off rheumatism.

FINE CHEVIOT FALL SACKS,

To defend against the dews of night.

BEAUTIFUL CASSIMERE SUITS

OF GORGEOUS COLORS,

OF RARE STYLES OF FINISH,

OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia,

And their Boys, Boys, Boys,

Are respectfully welcomed

TO THE

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

TO LOOK AT

THE FALL GOODS

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to

GEORGE W. BIDDLE, No. 208 S. FIFTH Street, Or to CHARLES B. DUNN, No. 226 WALNUT Street, 8 30 tf Executors.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,

No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,

And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB,
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,

8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

EXCURSIONS.

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue—	Trains start from Belmont—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:30 A. M.
" 9:10 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:10 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates stree and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, 8 6 22t General Agent.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,

with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf, On THURSDAY, September 2, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$3·00
Gentleman and Lady.....5·00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 30 2t*

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY, on THURSDAY, September 2.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make an excursion and her last trip to Cape May on THURSDAY, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 A. M., and return on Friday. Excursion tickets, including carriage hire, $2·50; each way, including carriage hire, $2·25. 8 30 3t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and all burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 92 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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ANOTHER VICTORY

OR

WATSON'S SAFES.

32 Hours in the Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

OFFICE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY.

MESSRS. J. WATSON & SON:—

Gents:—We had one of your large and well-known Inside Door Fire-Proof Safes, in the great conflagration at Fifth and Columbia avenue, which occurred on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock. The Safe was exposed to a furiously intense heat for over 32 hours, and when taken out on Wednesday noon, the books, papers, and money were all found thoroughly preserved. We feel that your Safes deserve the entire confidence and patronage of every business man. Your Safes are fully what they represent to be, thoroughly Fire-Proof. We shall want another of the same size. Yours respectfully,

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, AND PHILADELPHIA AND EAST INDIA COCOANUT COMPANY.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

FROM THE LATE FIRE AT NINTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1869.

MESSRS. J. WATSON & SON:—

In the destructive fire that occurred at Ninth and Wallace streets, on Tuesday noon, we had one of your celebrated Fire-Proof Safes. It was exposed to an intense heat for about twenty-four hours. The building was large and filled with much combustible material. On opening the safe we found all our books and valuable papers completely preserved and as bright and fresh as when put in the safe. The heat-resisting qualities of your safes are really wonderful, and we think great advantage is derived from your inside door improvement. We shall want another of your safes.

8 27 tf D. & W. RING.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Opera Season.

The regular opera season will be commenced on next Monday evening at the Academy of Music by the appearance of the reorganized Richings combination in Gounod's *Faust*. With Mrs. Bernard and Madame Parepa-Rosa both in the field as active competitors, the English opera promises to assume a prominence that it has never held before. If English opera is first class there is no reason why it should not be as highly regarded as any other kind. Some of the most popular singers on the Italian stage are either American or British born, and making all due allowances for the more musical sound of the Italian language, we claim that it does not matter the toss of a five cent piece whether the singers roll out their musical numbers in Italian, French, German or English so long as the music itself is good.

While the English opera managers appear to be making businesslike efforts to secure the favor of the public, we have nothing but the most indefinite rumors about what is to be done in the way of Italian, German, or French opera. With one of the largest and most magnificent opera houses in the world, we have of late years had nothing from those who profess to take the lead in this class of entertainments, but occasional brief seasons of a week or two, the Academy for the rest of the time being given up to balls, lectures, acrobatic performances, and shows of all kinds. Few and far between as the operatic performances have been, they have not always succeeded in attracting crowded houses, although it is safe to say that they have generally been patronized to the full extent of their deserts. We have a large and growing class of educated musicians in this city, and the general musical culture of our people is as high as in any other place in the country. Concerts of all kinds attract good audiences, and if opera does not always succeed, the fault must rather be with the managers and singers than with the public. In a brief season of a fortnight with a change of bill every evening, it is manifestly impossible to give operatic performances with that perfection that an educated public have a right to expect. The popularity of a single singer is too often relied upon to cover artistic defects of every description, and, with a few honorable exceptions, there has scarcely been for years an attempt to put a grand opera upon the stage in reasonably good style. The Academy of Music has a fine stock of scenery, and, with this provided for them, the managers of the various troupes that appear there seem to think that nothing is required of them in the way of appointments and the various details which are required to make an operatic performance a work of art. Besides, we are treated to the same round of pieces season in and season out, until the public get tired of *Il Trovatore*, *Ernani*, *The Bohemian Girl*, and *Crown Diamonds*. There are a number of superb works that are seldom or never given, or if an attempt is made to produce them, it is done in such a bungling and inartistic manner, that the most discriminating opera goers wish that they had been left alone. We cannot understand that there is any good reason for this, or that a continued series of first-class operatic entertainments might not be given at the Academy of Music every season, to the profit of the managers and the satisfaction of the public. The burlesque French operas of Offenbach were produced in a style that put to shame the usual manner of rendering the standard works of the great masters of the musical art, and the completeness of *opera bouffe* performances, at regards scenery, costumes, appointments, chorus, and orchestra, with the fine taste shown in all the details, contributed as much to their success as did the bright, sparkling music of Offenbach; and the same system of management ought to make grand opera one of our regular winter amusements, as much as the dramatic performances at the theatres are. As for *opera bouffe*, we have apparently seen the last of it, for the present at least, and yet it seems a pity that such a pleasant style of entertainment should be allowed to fall into utter neglect. It is certain that the great mass of the amusement-goers have a fancy for something lighter and more exhilarating than the ordinary operatic music, and *opera bouffe* would seem exactly suited to fill the vacancy that exists. A theatre where pretty musical vaudevilles and comic operas can be given that are too slight for so large a house as the Academy would probably be a success if it were managed with skill and discretion. The performances of the Galton Troupe suggested the style of entertainment that is desired, and it was hoped that the popularity of Miss Susan Galton would induce her to make the needed improvements in her company, and take possession of this new and promising field. Miss Galton or her managers, however, allowed the opportunity to slip by, but between the *opera bouffe* and the performances at the Theatre Comique the way was certainly pointed out, and it is to be hoped some one will be shrewd enough to step in and win fame and fortune.

There have been some rumors that the success of *opera bouffe* has induced the organization of a grand opera troupe in Paris which proposes to show us what French singers can do in the higher class of musical compositions. The appearance of such a troupe will be interesting as a novelty, and it ought to have a stimulating effect on the Italians and Germans, exciting them to do better than they have been accustomed to do of late. Tuerc does not appear to be anything definite known with regard to the French troupe, however, and its rumored advent on these shores may be without substantial foundation.

At present the English singers have the operatic field to themselves, and between the two troupes led by such popular artists as Mrs. Bernard and Madame Rosa, there is likely to be a healthy competition that will go far towards making English opera more worthy of public patronage than it has been hitherto. That the rivalry between the two companies is not exclusively artistic emulation is shown by the extremely ill-advised card which Mrs. Bernard has published. A private note which we have received from her expresses the same idea in a still stronger manner, and it seems that there is tribulation in the Richings camp at the prospect of an intrusion into what the esteemed manageress had probably come to consider her exclusive field of action by right of pre-emption. Mrs. Bernard is certainly entitled to great praise for the energy, ability, and untiring industry she has shown in her endeavors to make English opera popular, and although some of the leading members of her old company are entitled to some credit, she will undoubtedly carry off by right the chief honors. She cannot complain that the press of this city at least has not given her a generous support from the very inception of her enterprise, appreciating the difficulties she had to contend with, and considerately looking at the merits of her entertainments rather than their defects, under a sincere conviction that she, at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavored to do her best. There is nothing, however, like active competition, and it was decidedly apparent last season that, from some cause or other, the Richings' combination was deteriorating. It appears to have been thought much better that a separation should take place, and we consequently find that four of the leading artists of the old Richings troupe have enlisted under the "banner" of Madame Rosa. This is not a matter for regret with the public, as there is plenty of room for both troupes, if both are good, and a little wholesome rivalry will stimulate to greater exertions. The secession of the old coworkers, however, seems to be a special grievance with Mrs. Bernard, and her indiscreet appeal to the press and public appears to be a side slap at them for deserting her "banner." We have heard several reports of the cause for the disintegration of the original Richings troupe, some of which are sufficiently circumstantial and precise in detail to have at least the appearance of truth. Mrs. Bernard appears to have considered that she had a monopoly of English opera, and under this belief the management of affairs behind the scenes was not as pleasant to some of the members of the company as it might have been. They according took measures to cut loose from their old connection, and as Madame Rosa was quite willing to organize a troupe, they enlisted in her service. Messrs. Castle and Campbell and the Seguins changed their allegiance because they were dissatisfied, or because they could make better terms elsewhere. This is something that is done every day in the theatrical world, and the card published by Mrs. Bernard is the first time we have seen a manager make the desertion of artists a matter for public complaint, and we believe that Mrs. Bernard will as heartily regret having published her rather silly note as any of her best friends now do.

With regard to the merits of the rival troupes we are, of course, not now prepared to speak. Madame Rosa has obtained four excellent and popular artists in Mr. Campbell, Mr. Castle, Mr. Seguin, and Mrs. Seguin. In addition to these she has secured Miss Fannie Stockton, a fair contralto singer, who has appeared in this city several times of late years in spectacular pieces, and with whose abilities the public are therefore tolerably well acquainted. Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Andrews, Messrs. Lawrence, Hull, Nordblom, Taker, Kittes, and Howard, about whom we know little or nothing. Madame Parepa-Rosa will, of course, be *prima donna*, and with her delicious voice she will be a host in herself.

The new Richings combination will introduce to the public several new singers. Miss Blanche Ellerman, who will assist Mrs. Bernard in the leading soprano *roles*, is a pupil of Ardit, and she comes to us from the London English Opera House with a good reputation for voice and style. Mr. Henry Haigh, the new leading tenor, is also from London. About his abilities we know little or nothing. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler is known here as a tenor singer who has appeared in concert with much success. It remains to be seen how he will answer in the more trying operatic entertainments. Mr. Henry Drayton, the leading baritone, appeared here some ten or twelve years ago with his wife in a series of pleasant parlor operas, and he won a good reputation as an actor and singer of more than usual ability. Mrs. Brookhouse Bowler, the leading contralto, is a stranger, with whose merits we are unacquainted. Miss Anna Mischka, and Messrs. Pierre Bernard, James Arnold, Henry Peakes, and James Peakes, are well known as members of the old troupe. Mr. Warren White, the second basso, performed with the Galtons last season, and he can scarcely be considered a very valuable acquisition. Mr. Behrens will continue at his old post as leader of the orchestra, and in him Mrs. Bernard will have an invaluable colaborer.

These are the rival troupes, and while wishing them both success, we will endeavor to do justice to the demerits and deficiencies of both without favor or impartiality. As far as we know Mrs. Bernard has a good troupe, which it will probably require some little time to get into training, and for all the shortcomings of the commencement of the season due allowance of course will be made. After that the manageress that gives the best performances will be most likely to secure the largest pecuniary reward.

The City Amusements.

At the Arch the Lydia Thompson troupe will appear this evening in the burlesque of *Sinbad the Sailor*, previous to which will be given the farce of *To Oblige Benson*.

At the Walnut Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the patriotic drama of *The Pioneer Patriot*. The performance will commence with the comedy of *Grist to the Mill*.

On Monday evening next Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in a new drama entitled *Marguerite, the Wanderer*.

CUSTOMS.

A Nice Arrangement Between United States and New York City Weighers Unearthed—An Easy Way to Make Money.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday morning.

It would seem that there is to be no end to the discoveries that are being daily made by the Collector and his chief representative as to the prevalence of frauds in certain departments of the Custom House. No person who knows anything at all about the subject can be ignorant of the fact that in the various departments of the Custom House there are many "opportunities"—as the dishonest men call loose ways of doing business—for peculators to profit by, and that it requires the utmost and untiring vigilance of the proper authorities to keep the public crib intact.

Although every now and then the clerks and others are stirred up by a "revelation" that Mr. So-and-So has been found wanting as an honest man—to put it mildly—the great majority of them being, of course, honest, are never aware of how extensive are the plans and ingenious the artifices made use of by depredators to gain their unlawful ends. In almost every fraud that has been detected so far this feature of a decided planning has been prominent, and in the latest one that has been brought to light the underground workings of the persons most unfavorably concerned give ample proof that it requires, after all, a certain amount of brains of a certain kind to be an efficient—or, to speak more pointedly, an inefficient Custom House clerk.

A few days ago the "latest fraud" above mentioned was discovered, and although the authorities have not as yet taken action in the matter it is safe to say that, in a week or so, after they have accumulated the necessary evidence to make a grand disclosure, there will be a terrible shaking of dry bones in the Custom House. The persons who are most implicated in the fraud are certain United States weighers, and the manner of their connection with it is given as follows:—They are paid a regular salary by the General Government to do their work well, and are allowed the expenses they incur in employing the necessary number of laborers to aid them in their work. After they have weighed, for instance, a cargo of tea, say of 20,000 chests, the merchant to whom the cargo is consigned employs a city weigher to weigh the chests, or packages, as they are called. Of course the merchant pays the city weigher for his work, and out of his pay the weigher must pay whatever help he may require. The object of the consignee in employing the city weigher is obviously to ascertain whether the United States weigher has weighed his cargo correctly and make sure of its exact bulk. But it has been discovered—and here the fraud comes in—that the city weigher, instead of doing his work after being employed, goes to the United States weigher who has weighed the cargo he (the city weigher) is paid to weigh, and for a certified check for a good amount obtains the United States weigher's figures. These he, of course, hands to the merchant, and the latter, finding that they correspond exactly with the figures of the United States weigher he has already been furnished with, comes to the conclusion that all is right and that such correctness denotes wonderful exactness in his duties on the part of the city weigher. It is said that a very large number of United States and city weighers are implicated in this kind of nefarious business, and that the Collector is determined to bring them up with a sharp turn. Indeed, it is understood that the men, laborers, who depend a great deal upon the work that is furnished them by the city weigher when weighing a cargo, and who are consequently thrown out of employment when the city weigher buys the figures of the United States weigher instead of weighing the cargo himself and making out his own figures, have laid their grievances before the Collector. They have besides furnished him with some very spicy facts concerning the mutual agreements that exist between the two classes of weighers, which will no doubt give Mr. Grinnell an insight into a certain department of the Custom House that he and but few outside the ring have ever been given before. It is alleged that many of the United States weighers have obtained as much as $200 and $500 at one time in exchange for their figures. There will certainly be a stir among the weighers soon. The honest men, however, have nothing to fear, but the guilty everything.

—There really *is* nothing new under the sun. The paddle-wheel for boats is seen on the Assyrian slabs, and in more than one old European fresco. The bicycle seems to have been known in China more than two centuries ago, and the velocipede was probably seen even before that in Europe. Among the ancient painted glass in and about the once noble church at Stoke Pogis may be seen the representation of a young fellow who is astride the mute but active horse: he is working his way along with the air of a rider who has introduced a novelty, and is being looked at by admiring spectators. It is one of the most curious illustrations of ancient times in the painted glass windows of this interesting church.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, at *Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

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A SAFE, SURE, AND SPEEDY REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all bowel affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all Druggists.

HAS PUT DOWN THE PRICES.
CHARLES STOKES offers the balance of his summer stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close out, in order to make room FOR THE *immense assortment* of FALL and WINTER STYLES of FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING *now in course of manufacture*, AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

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White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz..	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz....	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces.....	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen.....	2 25
Fressed Glass Goblets, per dozen.....	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces.....	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces.....	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....	7 50

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Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot coexist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through those natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.
Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurant, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

NORCROSS—CULP.—August 19, by Rev. W. C. Best, Mr. BENJAMIN O. NORCROSS, of Pittsburg, to Miss ALAWILDA CULP, of New Jersey.

WAYNE—McCANN.—August 1, 1869, by Rev. Thomas W. Simpers, Mr. HENRY H. WAYNE to Miss HANNAH McCANN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DERR.—On August 29, 1869, after a lingering illness, MARY A. DERR, relict of the late John Derr, in the 76th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Snyder, No. 629 N. Twenty-third street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GUNNING.—On the 28th instant, at Woodstown, New Jersey, JOSEPHINE A. P. GUNNING, wife of Dr. J. H. Gunning, of New York, and daughter of Captain A. F. Holmes.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, N. W. corner of Broad and Arch streets, on Wednesday morning, September 1, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

HANLEY.—On the 29th instant, JOHN HANLEY, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also the members of the Orient Lodge, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1257 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

RICE.—On the 29th instant, MICHAEL RICE, aged 48 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 Upland, Delaware county, on Wednesday, September 1, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Michael's Church, Chester.

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EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 23 1m*

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 8 21 sw3t*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
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Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Anda'usia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to G. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 187

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health, beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

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Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.
Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages.
The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elocution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVELAND.
Application may be made at No. 248 S. EIGHTH Street between the hours of 9 and 2. 8 24 5t

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, tember 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Baucroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Hount, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
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This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
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A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

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With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes; payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
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JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

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JOHN S. CLARK,
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Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

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Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
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For LOOKING GLASSES, all who are building or furnishing should go to JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, where may be found the largest stock, the greatest variety, and the very lowest prices. It is the only establishment in the city where Frames are made and gilded throughout, and where the patterns are original. 4 5 mwfrp

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JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 28m

APPARENT DEATH.

From All the Year Round.

Very lately, the present writer was requested to attend, on a Monday morning, the funeral of a lady sixty-seven years of age, the wife of the mayor of a small French town, who had died in the night between the Thursday and the Friday previous. On the company assembling, the cure informed us that the body would remain where it was for awhile, but that the usual ceremonies (except those at the cemetery) would be proceeded with all the same. We therefore followed him to the church, and had a funeral service without a burial. It transpired that the body was still quite warm, and presented no signs of decomposition.

In the ordinary course of things, this circumstance might not have prevented the interment; but the poor lady herself had requested not to be buried until decomposition should have begun beyond the possibility of mistake; and the family remembered, and regretted, that her brother had been put into the ground, three days after his death, while still warm, and with his countenance unchanged. They had occasionally felt uneasy about the matter, fearing that they might have been too precipitate in their proceedings. So in this case they resolved to take no irrevocable step without the full assurance of being justified in doing so. The corpse was kept uninterred long after every doubt was set at rest. Certainly we manage some things better in England than in France; amongst them being the interval allowed to elapse between death and interment. Still, there are circumstances and cases which, even here, afford matter for serious reflection. It will easily be supposed that the dangerous briefness of this interval has been urged upon the attention of the French Legislature, and been ably discussed by the French medical press. In 1866, a petition was presented to the Senate from a person named De Cornol, pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures he thought requisite to avoid the terrible consequences. Amongst other things, he prayed that the space of twenty-four hours between the decease and the interment now prescribed by the law should be extended to eight-and-forty hours. A long debate followed, in which Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, took a leading part. He was decidedly of opinion that the petition should *not* be set aside by the "order of the day," but that it should be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior for further consideration and inquiry. Some of the venerable prelate's remarks produced so great an effect on his auditors as to merit particular mention. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the victims of hasty interments were more numerous than people supposed. He considered the regulations on this head prescribed by the law as very judicious, but unfortunately they were not always executed as they should be, nor was sufficient importance attached to them. In the village where he was stationed as assistant curate in the first period of his sacerdotal life, he saved two persons from being buried alive. The first was an aged man, who lived twelve hours after the hour fixed for his interment by the municipal officer. The second was a man who was quite restored to life. In both these instances a trance more prolonged than usual was taken for actual death.

The next case in his experience occurred at Bordeaux. A young lady, who bore one of the most distinguished names in the department, had passed through what was believed to be her last agony, and as, apparently, all was over, the father and mother were torn away from the heartrending spectacle. At that moment, as God willed it, the cardinal happened to pass the door of the house, when it occurred to him to call and inquire how the young lady was going on. When he entered the room, the nurse, finding the body breathless, was in the act of covering the face, and indeed there was every appearance that life had departed. Somehow or other, it did not seem so certain to him as to the bystanders. He resolved to try. He raised his voice, called loudly upon the young lady not to give up all hope, said that he was come to cure her, and that he was about to pray by her side. "You do not see me," he said, "but you hear what I am saying." Those singular presentiments were not unfounded. The words of hope reached her ear and effected a marvellous change, or rather called back the life that was departing. The young girl survived, and in 1866 was a wife, the mother of children, and the chief happiness of two most respectable families.

The last instance related by the archbishop is so interesting, and made such a sensation, that it deserves to be given in his own words.

"In the summer of 1826, on a close and sultry day, in a church that was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct; he soon lost the power of speech, and sank down upon the floor. He was taken out of the church, and carried home. Everybody thought that all was over. Some hours afterwards the funeral bell was tolled, and the usual preparations were made for the interment. His eyesight was gone; but if, like the young lady I have mentioned, he could see nothing, he could nevertheless hear; and I need not say that what reached his ears was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pronounced him dead; and after the usual inquiries as to his age, the place of his birth, etc., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop, in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit, came to his bedside to recite the De Profundis. The body was measured for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from infancy. That voice produced a marvellous effect, and excited him to make a superhuman effort. Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the pulpit, from which he had been taken for dead. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones, in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes."

A remarkable pamphlet, "Lettre sur La Mort Apparente, Les Consequences Reeles des Inhumations Precipitees, et Le Temps Pendant lequel peut persister L'Aptitude a etre Rappele a la Vie," by the late regretted Dr. Charles Londe, records accidents which are more likely than the preceding to occur in England. Even were the bathing season not at hand, deaths by drowning are always to be apprehended. We therefore cite the following.—

On the 13th of July, 1829, about two o'clock in the afternoon, near the Pont des Arts, Paris, a body, which appeared lifeless, was taken out of the river. It was that of a young man, twenty years of age, dark-complexioned, and strongly built. The corpse was discolored and cold; the face and lips were swollen and tinged with blue; a thick and yellow froth exuded from the mouth; the eyes were open, fixed, and motionless; the limbs limp and drooping. No pulsation of the heart nor trace of respiration was perceptible. The body had remained under water for a considerable time; the search after it, made in Dr. Bourgeois' presence, lasted fully twenty minutes. That gentleman did not hesitate to incur the derision of the lookers-on, by proceeding to attempt the resurrection of what, in their eyes, was a mere lump of clay. Nevertheless, several hours afterwards, the supposed corpse was restored to life, thanks to the obstinate perseverance of the doctor, who, although strong and enjoying robust health, was several times on the point of losing courage, and abandoning the patient in despair.

But what would have happened if Dr. Bourgeois, instead of persistently remaining stooping over the inanimate body with watchful eye and attentive ear, to catch the first rustling of the heart, had left the drowned man, after half-an-hour's fruitless endeavor, as often happens? The unfortunate young man would have been laid in the grave, although capable of restoration to life! To this case, Dr. Bourgeois, in the Archives de Medicine, adds others, in which individuals who had remained under water as long as six hours were recalled to life by efforts which a weaker conviction than his own would have refrained from making. These facts lead Dr. Londe to the conclusion that, everyday, drowned individuals are buried, who, with greater perseverance, might be restored to life.

Nor is suffocation by foul air and mephitical gas a rare form of death in the United Kingdom. It is possible that suspended animation may now and then have been mistaken for the absolute extinction of life. Dr. Londe gives an instructive case to the purpose. At the extremity of a large grocer's shop, a close, narrow corner, or rather hole, was the sleeping-place of the shopman who managed the night sale till the shop was closed, and who opened the shutters at 4 in the morning. On the 16th of January, 1825, there were loud knocks at the grocer's door. As nobody stirred to open it, the grocer rose himself, grumbling at the shopman's laziness, and proceeding to his sleeping-hole toscold him. He found him motionless in bed, completely deprived of consciousness. Terror-struck by the idea of sudden death, he immediately sent in search of a doctor, who suspected a case of asphyxia by mephitism. His suspicions were confirmed by the sight of a night-lamp, which has gone out although well supplied with oil and wick; and by a portable stove containing the remains of charcoal partly reduced to ashes.

In spite of a severe frost, he immediately had the patient taken into the open air, and kept on a chair in a position as nearly vertical as possible. The limbs of the sufferer hung loose and drooping, the pupils were motionless, with no trace either of breathing or pulsation of the heart or arteries; in short, there were all the signs of death. The most approved modes of restoring animation were persisted in for a long while, without success. At last, about three in the afternoon, that is after *eleven hours* continued exertion, a slight movement was heard in the region of the heart. A few hours afterwards the patient opened his eyes, regained his consciousness, and was able to converse with the spectators attracted by his resurrection. Dr. Londe draws the same conclusions as before; namely, that persons suffocated by mephitism are not unfrequently buried, when they might be saved.

* * * * * * *

It has been judiciously remarked that it would be a good plan to spread the knowledge of the sure and certain characteristics which enable us to distinguish every form of lethargy from real death. It cannot be denied that, at the present epoch, the utmost pains are taken to popularise every kind of knowledge. Nevertheless, it makes slow way through the jungles of prejudice and vulgar error. Not long ago, it was over and over again asserted that an infallible mode of ascertaining whether a person were dead or not, was to inflict a burn on the sole of the foot. If a blister full of water resulted, the individual was not dead; if the contrary happened, there was no further hope. This error was unhesitatingly accepted as an item of the popular creed.

The Council of Hygiene, applied to by the Government, indicated putrefaction and cadaverous rigidity as infallible signs of actual death. In respect to the first, putrefaction, a professional man is not likely to make a mistake; but nothing is more possible than for non-professionals to confound hospital rottenness, gangrene, with true *post-mortem* putrefaction. M. de Parville declines to admit it as a test adapted for popular application. Moreover, in winter the time required for putrefaction to manifest itself is extremely uncertain.

The cadaverous rigidity, the stiffness of a corpse, offers an excellent mode of verifying death; but its value and importance are not yet appreciable by everybody, or by the first comer. Cadaverous rigidity occurs a few hours after death; the limbs, hitherto supple, stiffen; and it requires a certain effort to make them bend. But when once the faculty of bending a joint is forcibly restored—to the arm, for instance—it will not stiffen again, but will retain its suppleness. If the death be real, the rigidity is overcome once for all. But if the death be only apparent, the limbs quickly resume, with a sudden and jerking movement, the contracted position which they previously occupied. The stiffness begins at the top, the head, and neck, and descends gradually to the trunk.

These characteristics are very clearly marked; but they must be caught in the fact, and at the moment of their appearance: because, after a time, of variable duration, they disappear. The contraction of the members no longer exists, and the suppleness of the joints returns. Many other symptoms might be added to the above; but they demand still greater clearness of perception, more extended professional knowledge, and more practised habits of observation.

Although the French Government is anxious to enforce throughout the whole empire the rules carried out in Paris, it is to be feared that great difficulties lie in the way. The verification of deaths on so enormous a scale, with strict minuteness, is almost impracticable. But even if it were not, many persons would say:—"Who is to assure us of the correctness of the doctor's observations? Unfortunately, too many terrible examples of their fallibility are on record. The professional man is pressed for time. He pays a passing visit, give a hurried glance, and a fatal mistake is so easily made!" Public opinion will not be reassured until you can show, every time a death occurs, an irrefutable demonstration that life has departed.

M. de Parville now announces the possibility of this great desideratum. He professes to place in any one's hands a self-acting apparatus, which would declare, not only whether the death be real, but would leave in the hands of the experimenter a written proof of the reality of the death. The scheme is this:—It is well known that atrophine—the active principle of belladonna—possesses the property of considerably dilating the pupil of the eye. Oculists constantly make use of it when they want to perform an operation, or to examine the interior of the eye. Now, M. le Docteur Bouchut has shown that atrophine has no action on the pupil when death is real. In a state of lethargy the pupil, under the influence of a few drops of atrophine, dilates in the course of a few minutes; the dilatation also takes place a few instants after death; but it ceases absolutely in a quarter of an hour, or half an hour at the very longest: consequently, the enlargement of the pupil is a certain sign that death is only apparent.

This premised, imagine a little camera-obscura, scarcely so big as an opera-glass, containing a slip of photographic paper, which is kept unrolling for five-and-twenty or thirty minutes by means of clockwork. This apparatus, placed a short distance in front of the dead person's eye, will depict on the paper the pupil of the eye, which will have been previously moistened with a few drops of atrophine. It is evident that, as the paper slides before the eye of the corpse, if the pupil dilate, its photographic image will be dilated; if, on the contrary, it remains unchanged, the image will retain its original size. An inspection of the paper then enables the experimenter to read upon it whether the death is real or apparent only. This sort of declaration can be handed to the civil officer, who will give a permit to bury, in return.

By this simple method a hasty or careless certificate of death becomes impossible. The instrument applies the test and counts the minutes. The doctor and the civil officer are relieved from further responsibility. The paper gives evidence that the verification has actually and carefully been made; for suppose that half an hour is required to produce a test that can be relied on, the length of the strip of paper unrolled marks the time during which the experiment has been continued. An apparatus of the kind might be placed in the hands of the minister or one of the notables of every parish. Such a system would silence the apprehensions of the most timid. Fears—natural enough—would disappear, and the world would be shocked by no fresh cases of premature burial.

A RUSSIAN JESTER.

The London *Athenæum* gives the following notice of a collection of Russian anecdotes relating to Balakireff, the favorite jester of Peter the Great, which have recently been published:—

The name of Peter the Great, as the one Russian sovereign who mingled to an unprecedented extent, both at home and abroad, with men of low degree, is naturally associated with innumerable popular anecdotes, such as are indissolubly intertwined with the memory of James the Fifth of Scotland, Henry the Eighth of England, and "the good Haroun Al-Raschid" of the Thousand and One Nights. In this strange kind of immortality, however, he has a formidable rival in the person of his celebrated jester, from the innumerable stories of whose humor and audacity M. Basistoff has made a judicious and amusing selection. Whether all the broad witticisms and cunning devices related in the volume before us are really to be attributed to Balakireff, or whether, as is more probable, his name has been used merely as a peg whereon to hang certain favorite jokes whose real authors are unknown, matters little; it is sufficient to know that a fair proportion of the stories are unquestionably authentic, and that the remainder, if not true, are at least *ben trovato*. In fact, this famous wag appears to have been one of those persons who are selected by tacit consent to typify a certain genus, and hand down to posterity, under their own name, all the leading characteristics of the class which they represent. In the humor of every nation, as in its graver wisdom, we invariably meet with some "representative man," whose very name forms, as it were, the trade-mark of national wit and sarcasm; and Balakireff, apparently, is to Russia what Joe Miller has been to England, the Laird of Logan to Scotland, Tyll Eulenspiegel to Germany, Nasiredden-el-Khojah to Turkey, and Colonel Crockett to the United States.

All the stories current respecting the Emperor and his favorite redound considerably, as might be expected, to the credit of both parties, exhibiting in the strongest light the native shrewdness of the wit and the frank good nature of the sovereign. Indeed, throughout the entire work, Balakireff appears very much in the character of a spaniel in a lion's cage—admiring, even while mocking, his formidable patron—behaving towards him with a half-waggish, half-affectionate familiarity—perpetually offending, and being perpetually forgiven.

As for the anecdotes themselves, it is sufficiently curious to observe how many of them figure under a slightly altered garb in the literature of other nations and other ages—a fresh proof of the fact that wit, like wisdom, is naturally cosmopolitan. The following is an exact reproduction of the trick by which a certain Macedonian prince of old time was induced to spare a captured garrison which he was about to put to the sword:—

A cousin of Balakireff happened to fall under the displeasure of the Emperor, who delivered him to the authorities for trial, and was just about to ratify their sentence, when Balakireff, hearing of it, made his appearance with a very doleful face, and approached his master as if about to speak. Peter, guessing his errand, turned to the officers who were standing around him, and said in a loud voice:—"I know what petition this fellow is bringing me, but I give you my word of honor, gentlemen, that I will not grant it." The jester, hearing this, instantly threw himself at the feet of the Czar, and said, with the utmost apparent earnestness, "I beseech, Peter Alexeevitch, do *not* pardon that rascal of a cousin of mine!" "Ah, you rogue!" cried Peter, "you're too sharp for me yet, I see!" and the next day the culprit received his pardon.

The anecdote immediately following is one familiar to almost every nation of Europe under one form or another, in which the disguised monarch, meeting with a laborer who expresses a strong desire to see his sovereign in person, offers to gratify his wish, informing him at the same time that he will recognize the great man as being the only one of the company who wears a hat. This is an exact counterpart of the old Scottish tale of James the Fifth and the thresher, and ends with precisely the same exclamation on the part of the astounded countryman:—"It must be either you or I, for all the rest have their hats off!" A little further on in the work occurs another story, wearing at first sight an essentially Russian appearance, but which, strange to say, we have ourselves heard, *mutato nomine*, in one of the western counties of England, from the lips of a man who had certainly never heard of Balakireff, nor, very possibly, of Peter the Great either—One dark night, the Emperor and Balakireff were strolling about one of the less frequented quarters of St. Petersburg, when a brilliant light suddenly shone out in the sky above them. The jester, stopping a passing workman, cried out to him, "Holloa, brother, is that the moon up yonder?"—I'm a stranger here, your honor," replied the man; "better ask some of the townsfolk."

But perhaps the most popular of all the current anecdotes of Balakireff is that of the "transformed sword," a story which we have heard related with infinite gusto by more than one of the jester's countrymen, as a fine instance of that dextrous evation and ready-witted cunning in which they so much delight. Curiously enough, the whole scene (as the readers of Captain Marryat will doubtless remark) is almost identical with one which occurs in "The Pacha of Many Tales;" and Balakireff's ingenious stratagem is precisely the same as that by which Yassuf the water-carrier extricates himself from the dilemma in which he is placed by the Caliph Haroun Al-Raschid. The story is as follows:—

Balakireff, once upon a time, took a sudden fancy to stand sentinel at the gate of the palace, and entreated the permission of his master, who at first only laughed at him, but eventually consented, on condition that the new sentinel should never be found on duty without his sword, which contingency should be held to nullify the agreement. Unfortunately for the credit of our hero, on the very first evening of his new dignity he allowed himself to be overcome with liquor, and was robbed of his treasured weapon by a passing grenadier, who carried it to the Emperor. The latter, feeling confident that he had trapped his wily associate at last, turned out the guard the first thing next morning; when Balakireff, who had meanwhile replaced his lost weapon by a sword of painted wood, put a bold face on the matter, and appeared along with the rest. Thereupon the Czar, pretending to detect some inaccuracy in the equipment of one of the men, began to abuse him violently, and, turning to Balakireff, cried out, "Draw your sword, my friend, and cut that rascal down!" The soldiers knowing how matters stood, were in ecstacies; but the jester was equal to the occasion; he uplifted his hands towards the sky, and exclaimed with the utmost solemnity, "Merciful Lord! I pray thee, turn my sword into a lath!" and at the same moment drawing his sword, a lath it actually proved to be. The guardsmen, notwithstanding the Emperor's presence, could not restrain their laughter; and Peter, delighted with the acuteness of his favorite, gave him a handsome reward.

It is well known that jesters as a class are somewhat apt to presume upon the privileges of their station, and to risk the turning of their jest into earnest; and the last of our friend Balakireff's exploits which is commemorated in the present volume shows clearly enough that he was no exception to the rule. It must be admitted, however, in justice to these versatile gentlemen, that they were, as a rule, not a whit less adroit in getting out of difficulties than in getting into them. The example of Sultan Mahmoud's buffoon, who, on being permitted by his justly offended lord, as a last favor, to select his own mode of death, elected to "die of old age"—and that of the Irish wit, who, when seized by the rebels, and ordered to choose "where he would be hanged," begged to be suspended on a gooseberry bush—are doubtless familiar to every reader; but the device resorted to by Tyll Eulenspiegel in the German legend, when under the sentence of banishment, approaches nearest to the Russian story, and may possibly have suggested the latter, which is not clearly authenticated. M. Basistoff's version runs thus:—

On one occasion Balakireff happened to give serious offense to the Emperor, who, giving way to his rage, angrily ordered him to quit his presence and never dare to appear on Russian soil again. The culprit, with an appearance of great humility, replied that his Majesty should be obeyed, and left the palace forthwith. A few days later, however, the Czar, while sitting at one of the front windows of the palace, was astounded by the sight of his exiled jester seated in a cart, and going quietly past under his very eyes with an air of the most perfect unconcern. Furious at this barefaced transgression of his commands, Peter rushed into the street, and, approaching the culprit with a menacing air, asked "how he dared show himself here, after being forbidden ever to come upon Russian soil again?"—"Gently, gently, Czar of Russia!" answered Balakireff, with an impish chuckle; "this cart-load of earth on which I'm sitting is none of yours; it's all Swedish, every bit of it!" (It must be remembered that this took place at a period when Finland was still a dependency of the Swedish crown.) So saying, the wag coolly pursued his journey; but Peter, who had doubtless had leisure by this time to regret the absence of so diverting a companion, laughed loudly at the evasion, and instantly despatched an officer after him with the promise of a full pardon for all his past offenses.

This literal interpretation of the imperial command reminds us of an old American story, too good not to be quoted. A youngster, who had been detected by his father in the act of stealing some fruit stored for winter consumption, was angrily bidden to "go into the next room, and prepare himself for a severe flogging." Having finished the work which he had in hand, the inexorable parent armed himself with a stout horsewhip and went in quest of the culprit, whom he found ornamented with a hump at which Quasimodo himself would have shuddered. "What on airth have you got on your back?" asked the wondering sire. "A leather apron," replied John, "three double. You told me to prepare myself for a severe flogging, and I guess I've done the best I could!" The father's gravity was not proof against this unexpected translation of his words; the muscles of his face and hand relaxed simultaneously, the whip was let fall, and John escaped for that time with an "admonition."

Altogether, M. Basistoff's work is well worth reading, not merely as exhibiting a characteristic specimen of native humor, but also as affording numerous interesting glimpses of the temper and habits of a ruler whose life was an era, not merely in the history of his own country, but in that of the world.

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—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Considering the financial condition of Turkey, it is really painful to read the accounts of the preparations made for the visit of the Empress of the French to Constantinople. Dinner services of rare design and great value are said to have been purchased, though we know there is not enough money in the Treasury to pay for the breakages of the old sets. Chefs de cuisine, maitres de ballet, danseuses, and opera singers have been engaged, and this when the Sultan's purse is so low that it would not authorize him to go at half-price to any London theatre. The bankruptcy of kingdoms is, we suppose, different from that of individuals. If Turkey stopped payment to-morrow, it is not the hospitable Sultan himself who would suffer. He would probably build another palace to divert his mind from the annoyance, and think no more of the matter; yet somebody must pay for all these dinner services and opera singers. We fear the expense will fall on our old friends, to whom we already owe so much—the poor clergymen with the large families, and the governesses who invest in Turkish stock. These again will ultimately come upon the ratepayers for subsistence; this will make the rates high and the ratepayers economical. This economy will show itself by cutting down the vestrymen's banquets. We come, therefore, to this homely but painful conclusion, that every glass of champagne the Empress drinks at Constantinople will be taken out of our vestrymen's mouths.

—Letters and newspapers from Victoria help to explain the general disgust of all classes in that part of the world at the item of £3500 charged in the English estimates for the Duke of Edinburgh's presents. In themselves, the articles, so far as they have been publicly acknowledged, appear to have been of a very paltry kind. Their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, and this value is lost when it is known that they were paid for by the British taxpayers. Moreover, when all the presents to officials and other public persons are reckoned up, only a fraction of the £3500 is accounted for, and a member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion for an inquiry, in order to discover who received the bulk of the gifts. In short, the view of the Victorians is this: if the presents were to be paid for by the mother country, they should have been bestowed openly and on public grounds alone, and should moreover have been handsome and worth having. If they were merely personal gifts to intimate private acquaintances, then the Duke should have paid for them himself, especially as he accepted a large quantity of costly articles in return. Meanwhile, the Indian government is perplexed to decide what rule shall be laid down as to the Duke's presents in India. The Queen, it is said, forbids him either to give or accept anything, but this will seem very strange to the native princes, who cannot dissociate friendship and respect from offerings.

—Says an English journal:—A curious example of the extent to which we suffer from adulteration is afforded by the case of a shepherd named Heath, who has been committed for trial from the Newbury Sessions on a charge of attempting to poison his wife and family with a poisonous powder used for destroying insects in sheep. It is alleged that Mr. Heath emptied a box of this insect-powder into the family sugar-basin, but "no fatal results ensued." If sheep are to be dependent for freedom from vermin on a powder which may be swallowed with impunity by the family and friends of the person whose duty it is to apply it to the suffering animals, we pity the sheep. Apparently adulteration has spread from our food to our very poisons. It is, in fact, a monopoly of murder; the tradesman will poison us himself, but denies the privilege to any one else, and then talks about free trade.

—At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Mr. T. Pridgin Teale read a paper on "Rectangular Stumps," having, it seems, previously exhibited at the infirmary a number of patients operated upon after the method of his late father by various surgeons. Some of these patients ran races on their wooden legs, and "all the stumps were of the highest degree of excellence." To cut off a man's leg, and then to see your patient with a rectangular stump bounding over a racecourse, must be a most interesting sight for a surgeon. Races of this description are scientific triumphs, and are open to none of the objections with too much reason frequently urged against those which take place at Newmarket and Epsom. On this account we should be sorry to see them abused. There should be no betting. Let the patients with rectangular or triangular stumps run fairly without fear or favor, and the object being simply to find out what shape of stump is most favorable to activity, we feel sure that eminent surgeons, who having entered patients see their own colors first past the winning post, will set a good example to the younger members of the profession by handing over the stakes to the afflicted winner.

—The Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland in their annual report state that the disposition to do justice to Ireland has not yet extended itself to the repeal of the law of removal of Irish-born persons becoming destitute and needing relief in England or Scotland. The deportation of these poor persons across Channel is carried on as formerly, and is still attended in many cases by circumstances of great hardship, and in all cases by patent injustice as between Great Britain and Ireland. They maintain that the primary element of national wrong in this removal law is the fact that Irish persons relieved in Great Britain are removable to their place of birth or last place of residence in Ireland, whereas Englishmen and Scotchmen becoming chargeable in Ireland are not removable from thence to England or Scotland. They instance cases, which they state are of most ordinary occurrence, of women alleged to have been deserted by their husbands, and thereupon compulsorily removed from their homes with their young children to the places of their own birth in Ireland. In many of these cases the husband had left his family to look for work, and on returning to his home has found to his surprise and dismay that his wife and children have in his absence been removed against their will (sometimes by actual force) across seas to some union workhouse in Ireland. They particularly object to the removal of lunatics taken out of lunatic asylums in Scotland and brought to union workhouses in Ireland. The details they give of the working of the law as it at present exists certainly show that great misery and inconvenience are caused by it, and the question certainly deserves to be added to that long list of matters reserved for ministerial consideration in the autumn.

—The pauperism of England and Wales at the close of May last was, according to the monthly statement just issued by the Poor Law Board, all told, except the vagrants and lunatics in asylums, 947,488, being an increase of 12,971 over the corresponding day of 1868; but on reference to the last annual report of the department, we find that the numbers in the fourth week of May, 1867, were 900,256, and in the year before that 848,873; so, then, comparing the present muster-roll of rate-supported poor with the numbers inscribed three years ago, we have 98,615, or nearly 12 per cent, more. The last return shows also that there were in the workhouses 141,697 paupers, or upwards of 20,000 indoor poor beyond those registered in 1866. During the three years indoor pauperism has increased 17 per cent., and outdoor pauperism 10½ per cent. As against the statistics of 1868, there are four divisions of the kingdom which exhibit some diminution in their relief lists. These are the Metropolitan (where, however, the decrease is only 6 out of 130,000 and odd paupers), the West Midland, Yorkshire, and the Northern counties. Four divisions experienced an increase, which in the South Eastern counties was 3 per cent., or 2737 paupers; in the South Midland, 2·8 per cent., or 2088; in the Eastern 1·1 per cent., or 786; in the South Western, 1·0 per cent., or 1066; in the South Midland, only 0·2 per cent., or 105 paupers. The most unpleasant symptom is revealed by the figures against the two North Western counties, Lancashire and Cheshire, where the numbers are returned as 105,829, or 7523 more than in May, 1868, an increase equal to 7·7 per cent. In the Welch division the guardians appear to have had this year 1045 or 1·3 per cent. more claimants for relief upon their hands than twelve months ago. That there is distress among the cotton hands of Lancashire there can be little doubt. The facts laid recently before the Duke of Argyll by a deputation from Preston are conclusive of the bad state of the cotton trade in that town. The monthly returns do not enable us to ascribe the increase to the individual unions, but the pauperism of the division has been steadily advancing since 1866, when the total at the end of May was 88,891; in 1867 it was 94,291; in 1868 it was 98,306, and this year, as already stated, 105,829; comparing this last with the figures of 1866 shows an increase of 17,000 paupers very nearly. We cannot yet say what additional burden this throws upon the ratepayers of the division, but in 1868 the cost of relieving the paupers of Lancashire and Cheshire was £1000 per week more than in 1867. That is not an agreeable consideration.

—Monsieur Lesseps is evidently determined not to rest content with the laurels he will have earned by the successful completion of the Suez Canal. He is ready with a new project for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, which, if carried into effect, will shorten the journey from Marseilles to Constantinople by fourteen hours, and that from Trieste to the same town by twenty hours. The length of the canal would be two miles and a half, and the expense, if commenced next spring, only 12,000,000 francs, as a large number of the workmen now employed on the greater works at Suez could be transported at a trifling cost to the scene of the contemplated undertaking.

—It is currently reported that General Von Moltke, the illustrious victor of Sadowa, and probably the greatest strategist of the day, has made a joke. It was remarked on the late festive visit of the King of Prussia to Bremen that the General was in unusually high spirits, which appear to have culminated in the following "mot." Some one having called his attention to the disrespectful tone of the addresses in prose and verse presented to the King by the townsfolk, in which they did not scruple to address his Majesty in the second person singular, as *thou* or *Du*, "Ah," said the facetious warrior, "it is evident that the people of Bremen prefer *per Du* to *perdu*." It may easily be imagined that so admirable a piece of polyglot pleasantry provokes bursts of irresistible and contagious merriment throughout the Hanse Towns. Indeed, their ingenious inhabitants appear to have mastered it more quickly and to relish it more keenly than the last joke heard in those parts, which was made in 1812 by Rivarol during his exile in Hamburg. A dead silence followed the perpetration of the jest in question, and the citizens drew together in evident doubt as to its meaning, when Rivarol turned to the only other Frenchman present, and said, "Regardez donc ces pauvres diables d'Hambourgeois qui se cotisent pour me comprendre."

—An interesting account of farming on a large scale appeared in the Algerian newspapers a few days ago. A young and enterprising colonist, son of M. Arles-Dufour, the well-known French capitalist, has recently purchased two farms in the Metidja, and turned all his attention to developing the rich resources of that vast district. One of these farms, consisting of 1400 acres, has 350 acres of corn land; hay, root, flax, and lucern are grown in considerable quantities; the vine is also cultivated, and the large pasturages feed over and above 1000 head of cattle. Water is distributed by means of dams throughout the farm, and machinery representing an expenditure of £3000 (Ransome and Sims' steam ploughs among the rest) has been very advantageously called into requisition. The farm buildings are such as would satisfy Mr. Mechi. The house is a handsome chalet, built of bricks made on the estate, and the furniture is of carved cedar wood, a product of the Atlas. There can be little doubt that, as a commercial speculation, this experiment will succeed, whilst Algerians may well hail the precedent set by M. Arles-Dufour with satisfaction. A few capitalists of the same liberal views would give quite a different aspect to Algerian colonization, and make Algeria as valuable to France as it ought to be.

—The Berlin papers, in commenting upon the despatch from Herr von Thile on the Franco-Belgian affair, lay particular stress on the passage in which the Prussian Cabinet declares that its "communications to German Governments are necessarily exempt from the control of foreign Cabinets," which they regard as indicating the aspirations of the Prussian Government to a union of the whole of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. The *National Gazette* observes that the principle laid down by the Berlin Cabinet in the above passage applies to all the German Governments both of South and North Germany, and that "the Bund, so far as foreign Governments are concerned, represents a State unity whose medium of communication with foreign powers is at Berlin."

—The present year seems destined to be fatal to Parisian celebrities; we have already recorded the deaths of Monsieur Reiset and the Count of Chateauvillard, and now we learn the decease of a still better known character, the Count Adolphe d'Houdetot, a captain in the Cent Suisses under the Restoration. The Count accompanied his master, Charles Dix, in his flight as far as Cherbourg, and in 1848, being at the time prefect at Havre, he was enabled by a singular coincidence to favor the escape of Louis Philippe to England. On the latter occasion he forwarded his resignation to Lamartine, but the poet statesman refused to accept it, and wrote to thank the Count for the fidelity he had shown to the fallen monarch. The deceased nobleman was remarkable for his truly English mania for betting long before that taste had acquired its present development in France. He won a large sum of money by beating Captain Gronow, then considered the best pistol shot in Europe, in a match in which he broke twenty-three eggs out of twenty-five at thirty paces, and also won a heavy stake in the palmy days of cock-fighting, by pitting one of his cocks against a hitherto unconquered champion belonging to Lord Henry Seymour, the extravagant odds of 50 to 1 having been laid on the English bird. He leaves many works, principally on sporting subjects, including the "Tir au Pistolet," "Chasses Exceptionelles," and "Venerie Rustique," the last named being one of the most interesting treatises extant on the art of making a good bag.

—We begin to think we should be much more comfortable if scientific inquirers did not make quite so many microscopic observations. It is bad enough to be obliged to eat and drink much that we know to be faulty, but to have all the natural defects of our sustenance, in addition to the unnatural defects produced by adulteration, brought into vision, is very hard even for persons of the strongest digestion. According to the *Journal des Connaissances Medicales*, M. V. Essling, with the help of a microscope, has been making some disagreeable discoveries respecting milk. If the surface of fresh cream be examined under the lens, there is to be found, amid myriads of milky and fatty globules, a number of either round or oblong corpuscles, sometimes accompanied with finely clotted matter, being just what is seen in most substances in a state of decay. In summer these corpuscles make their appearance within fifteen or twenty-four hours after milking; in winter they will be perceptible after the lapse of two or three days. If the observation be continued until the moment of coagulation, these corpuscles are seen to increase in number, bud, form ramified chains, and at length to be transformed into regular mushrooms or filaments composed of cells placed end to end in simple series, and supporting at their extremities a spherical knob filled with granulous matter. M. V. Essling thinks they may be classified among the *ascophora*, and that many of the gastric affections to which children are liable are owing to this state of the milk. All this must be very unpleasant for people in the country whose misfortune it is to get pure milk and cream, but to Londoners, whose milk is a more artificial composition, it does not so much matter.

—A learned professor of Munich publishes some curious statistics concerning the amount of beer annually consumed in Europe. The total quantity manufactured he estimates at the prodigious figure of five thousand millions of litres; more than enough, as he perhaps somewhat maliciously asserts, to float the whole Prussian navy. The average number of litres consumed per inhabitant in 1868 was in Bavaria, 134; England, 113; Belgium, 80; Austria, 22; France, 20; Prussia, 19; Spain, 2; Russia and Italy, 1. Referring to the large quantity drunk in his native country, the author candidly owns that he is personally responsible for six litres a day, or 2190 litres per annum.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—As announcements are now appearing in the newspapers inviting British emigrants for Brazil with highly-colored representations of advantage, it cannot be too widely known that the British residents in Rio are now making a subscription for the relief of their destitute countrymen who lately appeared in Brazil with high hopes, to meet with nothing but disappointment and destitution. The following statement has been published at Rio, with a subscription list, at the head of which are the British Minister and the British Consul:—

Nearly three hundred British subjects were induced by Messrs. Meadows and Christopher, of London, who stated they were acting on behalf of the Brazilian Government, to emigrate to Brazil under conditions which a large proportion of these emigrants who have returned to Rio from the colonies declare have not been carried out. Several of the heads of families have died from yellow fever, leaving the destitute mothers in some cases with several helpless children. The Brazilian authorities have refused to do anything further for these unhappy persons, and as it would be disgraceful to the British community to see their fellow-countrywomen die of starvation in the streets of Rio, it is proposed, by means of a subscription, to which all British subjects are invited to contribute, to raise a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of these persons, about twenty-five in number, to their own country, which they were tempted to quit under false pretenses.

Rio de Janeiro, June 19, 1869.

—The festivities are on the wane at Narragansett Pier.

—The aristocracy of Newport do not recognized Miss Ida Lewis.

—The exodus of fashionables from the Branch has already commenced.

—To accommodate juveniles, the Catskill pet bear has been made toothless.

—The Albino boy and the fat girl of a Western circus, the latter weighing 495 pounds, were lately married by the squire at Aurora, Ill.

—The colored servants of Newport are a vast improvement upon those at other watering places—very Chesterfields in comparison.

—Long Branch has three four-in-hands, Newport four, Saratoga two, and Swampscott one, driven by a lady—Miss Otis, one of the reigning belles of Boston.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haineeport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 7 P. M. SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	9·20 A. M., 1·10 and 10·29 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured at d baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 5·50 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	7·25 P. M.
Day Express	1·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7·25 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·50 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 5¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 5, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·25 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·25 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·50 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 12·30 A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST REPORTER—WAS HE HOMER OR HERODOTUS, JOSHUA OR SAMUEL?—The *collaborateur* of news items, such as are daily set forth for the instruction and delectation of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, is supposed to have been an indigenous product of modern times, called into temporary existence through lack of editorial capacity or leisure, and then not unfrequently kicked back into his original obscurity, the aforesaid "Ed." meekly wearing the laurels won for him by his unambitious "aid." Indeed, we have more than once beheld the compositor upon a morning newspaper officiating in a dual capacity, and, alternately wielding the "note-book" or the "composing-stick," prove himself as much at home in the "composition" of an "item" as he was an adept in "setting up" the same. But those days are past, and the nimble fingers and steady brain of our typos refuse to do aught else in a reportorial line, in these fast times, than the almost unconscious correction of such grammatical *faux pas* as are always likely to occur under the pressure of that inexorable public demand for "news" beneath which the live reporter of to-day exists. Both are now distinct but necessary adjuncts of such a paper as is now issued from this office; and while the one class can "never forget its cunning" in all that pertains to the department of the other, they can never again coalesce into one as in former times.

The reader of to-day's TELEGRAPH is apt to pity the denizen of former ages because their matutinal repasts were not seasoned with such a mental dessert as we daily spread before ourselves. True, steam and the electric telegraph have done much for our friend and patron, but let us see whether his premises are correct, and whether or no the genuine reporter does not have a local habitation and a name long

"Ere Plato taught, or Sappho sung."

Whence learned Xenophon the wondrous art that enabled him to depict so inimitably that glorious "Retreat" which has descended to us undimmed and unequalled through the lapse of ages? Who taught the "Father of History" to indite those wondrous tomes which modern researches only serve to elucidate, and, in the main, confirm? What eager knight of the stylus accompanied Menelaus and his friends to the sack of Troy, and gave to the world the first (and doubtless rude) account of that memorable siege, which the genius of "the blind bard of Scio's rocky isle" has transmitted down to us in imperishable verse? or can modern journalism produce a nobler cenotaph than that which Greece gave to him who first announced the victory of Thermophylæ, and died amidst the plaudits of his ransomed countrymen?

To the curious student of ancient sacred and profane history there is a vein of clear, circumstantial minuteness of detail which only the accomplished penman of to-day can imitate; and we are led to inquire whence came the skill which enabled these early brethren of the craft to portray those moving incidents of civil and political life which we peruse in the graphic words that have descended to a distant posterity. Did Moses, in a few leisure moments snatched from the hours of an intensely "busy life," write that sublime memoir which records the trials, the sufferings, and the triumphant faith of the "man who lived in Ur of the Chaldees?" What Hebrew was it who, guided by "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," tracked the hosts of Israel from the Red Sea to Horeb, beneath the rule of the great Jewish Lawgiver, and there bequeathed his "memoranda" to a successor who entered the "promised land" with, and recorded the triumphs of, the son of Nun? Years afterwards Samuel took up and continued the report; but upon whom did *his* mantle fall? What scribe narrated the fearful political squabbles of the "chosen people;" the escapades of one, the splendor of another, or the avarice and tyranny which marked the reigns of still other Hebrew monarchs? Truly the reporter of those days was just and honest, and "did nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

In that fearful struggle of foreign and internecine war which terminated at once the dynasty and the life of the unfortunate Benjamite, and "all Israel was scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd," the soul of the unhappy Saul was convulsed with mortal terror at one thought, and he bitterly cried—"Tell it not at Gath—*publish it not in the streets* of Ascalon!" thus impliedly recognizing the existence not only of *reporters*, but of *news-boys* in those Philistine cities. We think we have sufficiently proved the antiquity of a profession which is now courteously styled "the Fourth Estate," but which is destined to prove that "beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than" all other weapons; and we recommend our brothers of "the press" to examine THE BOOK for themselves for further proof.

THE PEACH MARKET ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—The interior of Pennsylvania, New York, and Boston vied with each other on Saturday in a fair and discreet competition for this desirable luxury. The result is that this morning the stock on hand is very, very small. Observers on Saturday witnessed continuous caravans of wagons and trucks wending their way to railroad depots and points for shipment per steamships. This fact not only applied to peaches, but to market truck of all descriptions. Prices are stiff; arrivals small; fruit as good as ordinary on Monday's market. Rain reached to the peach districts of Maryland and Delaware on Saturday night, and will be of essential benefit to the development and perfection of the remaining varieties to come to market in the month of September. Prices ruled from 40c. to 60c. per basket; choice, $1 to $1·50.

This morning 35,125 baskets were landed on Delaware avenue, as follows:—

Propellers Diamond State and Fanny Cadwalader, from Sassafras, Md., and Cygnet, from Whorton Creek, Md., with 11,900 baskets.

Steamer Jersey Blue brought up 2000 baskets from Smyrna, Del.

Schooners Rose, from Black Bird, Del., and Rebecca and Active, from Leipsic, Del., brought up 2240 baskets.

Barges Alice and Louisa and Mary A. Wagner, from Odessa, Del.; May Flower, from Bohemia, Md.; Alice and Lerida, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and General G. B. McClellan, from Black Bird, Del., brought up 16,350 baskets.

FREIGHTS ON COAL.—The following are the rates, alleged to be "ruinously low," charged for the shipment of coal from this port to the places mentioned:—

To Boston	$2·25
To Portsmouth, N. H.	2·40
To New York, via Delaware and Raritan Canal	1·85
To Albany, " " "	1·75
To Washington, D. C. (coastwise)	1·90

"In consequence of these unprofitable rates, combined with the present paralysis of commerce, nearly an entire stagnation in business has happened among the owners of vessels. Their efforts to secure freights indicate a disposition to "wear out" rather than "rust out" lying at anchor off our great coal depots.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—About half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a man was knocked down at Thirteenth and Wood streets with a club, and then attempted to be robbed by two men. His cries attracted two policemen and their approach frightened the two highwaymen, who started and ran. The police pursued and each captured a man. The fellows gave the names of William H. Massey and Joseph Connelly. Connelly broke away from the officer, but he was again captured and locked up. Alderman Massey sent them both to prison.

OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.—This morning, after the returns of the lieutenants of police had been received, Mayor Fox called the lieutenants together, and desired Fire Marshal Blackburn to make a statement of the facts in connection with the arrest of the incendiaries, Barnes and Price, on Saturday night, by Lieutenant Errickson and Sergeant Ward, of the Second district. Mr. Blackburn did as he was requested, when the Mayor complimented these two officers in the highest terms.

A THIEVING BOY.—Lieutenant Gerke and Sergeant Donelly, on Saturday, arrested Ridgeway Lamb on the charge of larceny. The complaint was entered by the lady of dwelling No. 1809 Arch street, who stated that within a few weeks she has missed a number of articles in the jewelry line, consisting of watches and cutlery ware. Ridgeway confessed to having stolen the articles, and gave information where he had disposed of them. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

HEAD CRUSHED WITH A BUNG-DRIVER.—Jacob Fisher keeps a beer saloon at Tulip and Townsend streets, in the Twenty-fifth ward. Yesterday, a man entered the place and got into a quarrel with Fisher, who assaulted the stranger with a bung-driver. The head of the stranger was pretty badly crushed. Fisher was taken into custody, and given a hearing before Alderman Senix, who bound him over in $800 bail to answer at Court.

A DRUNKEN PARTY.—Yesterday afternoon Rose Caldwell, Mary Flanigan, and Charles Ott were arrested at a house at Garden and Wood streets, and taken before Alderman Massey, who held them in $600 for trial. It seems that the parties were drunk, and were engaged in a fight, and at the time of the entrance of the police one of the women was down on the floor, with a man hammering her with his fist.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Lieutenant Haggerty, with a posse of men, on Saturday night, made a raid on house No. 629 Barclay street, and arrested Charles Martin, the alleged proprietor, and fourteen occupants, seven of whom were women. All were given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter. Martin was bound over in $1000 bail for trial, and the remainder were held to keep the peace.

TO VISIT THIS CITY.—The invitation extended by the Marine Infirmary and Sailors' Snug Harbor in this city to Miss Ida Lewis, the "Newport Heroine," praying that she would make a visit here, has been accepted by the young lady. She will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Pearce, and possibly by her sister Hattie, to whom the invitation has also been extended.

A WORD FOR GOOD SAFES.—The following communication has been sent us for publication:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

In your paper of Saturday last giving an account of the robbery of the Tax Receiver's Office, you unwittingly do injustice to some of your fellow-citizens.

The article referred to says—"safes of triple doors, hardened material, and complicated locks have been 'gone through' like cigar boxes."

Is it a fair thing to publish such a statement as that to the community, when the facts are opposed to it, and not a single instance can be adduced where such a thing has been done?

At Sixth and Chesnut streets all the burglars had to do to obtain entrance was to tear out, by simple means of hammer and chisel, a limited amount of bricks and mortar, by which they gained access to the bolt work; then they very easily walked into the vault. This was not a REALLY BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT in any sense of the term. We are confident that the money box, or chest inside, was not near as good and secure as the best and latest patents of some of our first-class safe makers. No wonder that under such circumstances robberies are of frequent occurrence, and that large amounts of money change hands improperly.

The success of the burglars at Twenth and Chesnut streets should not be quoted by sensible persons as an argument against all safes, for it was a notorious fact, (discovered afterwards) that the door of the vault was of an old make, was very imperfect and easily drilled.

We are living in an improving, progressive age, and thieves and burglars endeavor to keep pace with or get a little ahead of our mechanics, and in some instances, it is true, they succeed, but not in all. There are many safes, chests, and vaults in use in this city to-day, that could not be entered by these same burglars, during the time the opportunity and advantages they had at either of the above-mentioned robberies. Why, then, do not the community awake to the necessity of examining their so-CALLED safes and vaults and see if they are equal to those of the best and latest construction, and, if found not to be reliable, provide themselves with such means as will effectually keep out the burglar?

There are hundreds of chests and safes in use that were really good and worthy of confidence thirty, twenty, and even ten years ago, because they were the best that were made at the time. But they are not trustworthy to-day. The improvements (compulsory by the burglar's success) have been so great within the past five or ten years that it behooves the public to look into it, and if convinced that these are true advances in safe making, why not supply themselves with the best article in the market?

Burglars, especially experts, are too knowing to attack the recently made and strong safes, when there are so many scores, if not hundreds of old-fashioned, weak contrivances that people will still depend upon; and if these are robbed, as they are almost daily, then a hue and cry is raised against all safes.

With regard to locks the same argument can be used. That ONE make of combination lock was picked last week in Washington should not condemn ALL other locks in the country, when it is known that there is more than one good lock that the same party could not possibly pick.

We believe you are willing to be just and not allow the public to be misled by any inadvertent statements that will prove injurious to them, but will be beneficial to the burglars if the people go on in the old beaten track and do not keep up with the progressive spirit of the age.

A SAFE MAKER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1869.

RESIGNATION OF ACTING CHIEF BRUBEIN.—This morning Mayor FOX received the following document, which he approved:—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1869.—Hon. Daniel M. FOX, Mayor, etc.—Dear Sir—Thankful to your Honor for the confidence reposed in placing me at the head of this department, yet feeling that the district formerly under my command has the greater claim, and needing my personal attendance and supervision, I beg leave most respectfully to resign the position of Acting Chief of the Detective Department, to return to my former position.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

FRANCIS BRUBEIN,
Acting Chief Detective Department.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Policeman Shilling on Saturday made an arrest at Seventeenth and North streets, and while on the way to the station was interfered with by Michael Gorham, who drew a knife. Michael was also taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

BOAT UPSET.—About half-past 8 o'clock last night a boat containing William McAllister and George Munch upset in the Schuylkill, opposite Peter's Island. The cries of the men brought boat crew No. 4, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, to their assistance. Both were rescued.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Company K, 69th Regiment P. V. V. M., left their armory this morning for Eastwick Park, where they will spend the day. During the afternoon they will indulge in target practice. The company was accompanied by a large number of their friends.

DROWNED IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—Yesterday morning Gustave Kettleburger, residing on Ogden street, above Thirteenth, was drowned in the Schuylkill opposite Belmont. He fell into the river from a bateaux. The body has not been recovered.

A BARGUE ROBBED.—The barque Brilliant, lying in the Delaware opposite Smith's Island, was boarded on Saturday morning by river thieves and robbed of sails valued at $400. The thieves succeeded in escaping.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Cunningham Greer, aged 23 years, was overhauled yesterday on Ho yard street, below York, while engaged in pelting a goat with pieces of brick. Alderman Heins imposed the usual fine.

DISAPPEARED.—H. Hutman, a young man, has been missing from his home, No. 206 N. Fifth street, since the 25th instant. When last seen he was in Camden, on his way to take the boat for this city.

A TILL-TAPPER.—James Ewing, aged twelve years, was arrested on Saturday for tapping the till of a store at Beach and Manderson streets. He obtained $4. Alderman Eggleton has held him in $400.

SPORTING.

Trotting Extraordinary on the Prospect Park, Long Island—Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Etc., Contestants—The Lady the Winner.

The Prospect Park Course, L. I., was on Saturday the scene of the finest and fastest trotting race that ever took place on Long Island. It was between the three famous fast mares, Lady Thorn, American Girl, and Goldsmith Maid, the cracks of the American trotting turf, and was for a purse of $3500, mile heats, three in five, in harness; the winner taking $2000, the second $1000, and the third $500. As might have been anticipated, the meeting of such a renowned trio of fleet steppers attracted a very large assemblage; the spacious grand stand being crowded in every part with eagerly expectant lookers-on, and the inclosure occupied by a vast array of carriages and elegant turns-out belonging to the *elite* of Brooklyn society. The club-house piazzas were extensively patronized by elegantly attired ladies, the wives and families of the members of the association. The drive down to the course, usually so delightful, was rendered unpleasant by the vast clouds of dust which, owing to the high wind that prevailed, swept along the entire route, and proved a source of annoyance to the visitors. The sun's heat was admirably tempered by the sea breeze from the adjacent Bay of New York, and everything, except the afore-mentioned dust, conduced to the general enjoyment. The strong wind which blew when the trotting began raised such clouds of dust on the track that the view of the horses and drivers was occasionally obscured. After the first heat, however, the wind died away, and the two succeeding heats were trotted in still faster time.

The performances of these three famous mares have been somewhat chequered this spring. Lady Thorn beat American Girl in her matches early in the season on the Fashion Course, L. I., and beat Goldsmith Maid in a match last month on the Union Course. American Girl beat Lady Thorn in a subsequent race on the Fashion Course, and also at Narragansett Park. She has also beaten Goldsmith Maid four times this summer—at Prospect Park, Union Course, Mystic Park, and Narragansett Park—while Goldsmith Maid has turned the tables on American Girl on two occasions—at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, and at Buffalo. The American Girl, at Narragansett Park, in June made one heat in 2·19; Goldsmith Maid, at Buffalo, this month, trotted three heats, all under 2·20, and Lady Thorn, on the Union Course, in July, trotted the fastest aggregate three heats ever made on Long Island, the quickest being in 2·20¾. It is the general belief that the Buffalo track is short of a mile, and that the managers are well aware of the fact, it having been altered and reduced in length since Dexter made his world famous record over it of 2·17¾. The Narragansett Park, according to the evidence of the Secretary of the association, only measures a full mile three feet six inches from the fence, instead of exactly three feet from it; which of course reduces its actual length materially. But the Long Island tracks are all full measured miles, and something over; the Prospect park being 15 feet over. These facts must, therefore, be taken into account in estimating the comparative merit of the performances of the three animals in question.

When the horses came upon the course for the race, it was found that the veteran James McMann was going to drive his own mare Lady Thorn, her old trainer, Dan Pfifer, being laid up by sickness. As Mr. McMann had never driven her ladyship before, it was thought it would militate against her chance, for he was ignorant of her peculiarities. The result showed that the skill which had enabled the veteran horseman to so often pilot the famous little mare Flora Temple to victory had not deserted him, for he drove Lady Thorn faster than she had ever gone before, without a single break or skip in the three heats, and the ovation of enthusiastic applause which he received at the finish of every heat from the vast assemblage was well deserved, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to the veteran under the circumstances. Budd Doble, as usual, drove Goldsmith Maid, who looked in fine condition, and Ben. Daniels held the reins over American Girl, whose once great prestige is apparently on the wane. The latter did not look so bright and lively as she used to do, and her owner asserts his belief that she was drugged immediately previous to her race at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, when she was defeated by Goldsmith Maid. We know not whether this was the case or not, but personal observation showed us that she did not on that occasion display her customary speed and endurance, and was unable to make an effort in response to the application of the whip in coming up the home stretch. In the betting Goldsmith Maid was a warm favorite over the field, bringing in pools $210 to American Girl's $80, and Lady Thorn's $70. Many shrewd and experienced judges were of opinion that there ought not to be such odds against a mare of Lady Thorn's proved speed and game, especially as she was looking in the perfection of condition, and they freely took the tempting prices current against her; their confidence and sound judgment being well recompensed by the result.

First Heat.—American Girl had the pole, and Goldsmith Maid the outside. After scoring five times they got the word, Lady Thorn getting off about half a length behind the other two. Going around the turn American Girl was half a length in front of Lady Thorn, the same distance separating the latter from the favorite. Before the quarter pole was reached Goldsmith Maid broke, and fell behind two lengths as the other two passed that point in 36¼ seconds—American Girl nearly half a length ahead. A fine race between the two big mares was witnessed along the backstretch, both being locked together as they swept past the half-mile pole in 1·09¾, two lengths before Goldsmith Maid. The same exciting and earnest struggle between American Girl and Lady Thorn was continued along the lower stretch; Lady Thorn gradually drawing up to and ahead of her opponent, while the favorite, who had made a second break, was three lengths in their rear. As the three-quarter pole was passed Lady Thorn and American Girl were close together, the former having her neck in front, but on their turning into the home-stretch, where Lady Thorn's long, steady stroke is ever most to be dreaded, she strode away from American Girl in magnificent style, and although the latter responded gamely to the whip Ben. Daniels freely applied, she could not reach Lady Thorn, who crossed the score a winner of the heat by a neck in 2·20¾, Goldsmith Maid two lengths behind.

Second Heat.—The betting now veered round to $200 to $100 on Lady Thorn. After repeated scorings, the word "go" was at last pronounced by the starting judge. As they went around the turn Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid were side by side, two lengths before American Girl, who got off badly. At the quarter-pole (36 seconds) Lady Thorn was half a length in front of Goldsmith Maid, who was two lengths before the Girl. The two former went along the back-stretch side by side, but as they approached the half mile pole (1·09½) the Lady had drawn half a length ahead of the Maid, who was six lengths before American Girl. Goldsmith Maid broke on the lower stretch, but lost nothing, as she caught again quickly, and was at the Lady's shoulders at the three-quarter pole, and continued there as they swung into the home stretch. But no horse except Dexter was ever able to live with Lady Thorn up the straight stretch, and shaking off Goldsmith Maid with seeming ease, and trotting fast and squarely, the Lady came home a winner of the heat by six lengths, amid the applause of the excited assemblage. American Girl was five lengths behind Goldsmith Maid. Time, 2·20½.

Third Heat.—The odds were now $100 to $10 on Lady Thorn. After many failures they got away, the favorite and American Girl on even terms, and the Maid a length behind. At the quarter-pole (36 seconds) the Girl showed her head in front of Thorn, who was leading the Maid two lengths. Along the back stretch the two big mares rushed head and head, neither having an inch the best of it, until nearing the half-mile pole, when American Girl was seen in front, and as they passed that point in 1·09¼, she was three parts of a length in front of Lady Thorn, who led the Maid a length. The Lady took the lead on the lower stretch, but Goldsmith Maid closing rapidly, the three were all in a cluster at the three-quarter pole, and the excitement of the lookers-on culminated, for the pace was very fast. Coming up the home-stretch, Lady Thorn's long, low, powerful stroke told a tale, for she steadily drew away from her fleet-footed rivals, and crossed the score four lengths ahead in 2·20¼, the fastest heat ever trotted on Long Island. The contest for second money between the Maid and the Girl resulted in favor of the former by a length. The victory of Lady Thorn and Mr. McMann was greeted with a perfect ovation of applause and cheering from the enthusiastic assemblage.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 28.—Purse, $3500; $2000 to the first horse; $1000 to the second horse; $500 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. D. McMann's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	3	2	2
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
1st heat	36¾	1·09¾	2·20¾
2d heat	36	1·09½	2·20½
3d heat	36	1·09¾	2·20¼

PARIS.

What the Empress' Hairdressers Charge for Their Services.

Public attention has been occupied by a suit brought by Messrs. Leroy & Albert, the Empress' hairdressers, against Duke and Duchess d'Ossuna for $985, the value of services rendered the Duchess as hair dressers. It seems Duchess d'Ossuna asked Messrs. Leroy & Albert to give her a capable "artist," and they sent one of their servants, a man named Piquenot, to dress her hair. The Duchess agreed to pay them 6000f. a year for his services. She was pleased with Piquenot, and in his interest desired to see him pocket the whole salary paid his masters. She hinted to him he had better separate from them and put the money in his pocket. Unfortunately, he was still in their service for a month and a half, and he pocketed the money which belonged to them. Duke d'Ossuna was sued for $1135. He admitted he owed $985, and offered to pay this, but refused to pay the additional $150 paid Piquenot. Before suit was brought Piquenot paid the $150 to his masters, who, despite the Duke's offers to pay $985 (now the only debt due), brought suit and levied an attachment on the Duke's property in Paris. Their object in this stupid proceeding is inconceivable, unless it was to annoy the Duke. The court ordered the Duke to pay the $985 (which, indeed, he had paid into court), but ordered them to bar all the costs of the suit. Their proceeding shows the stupid selfishness of the French. Messrs. Leroy and Albert are very wealthy and possess an enormous income from this shop. Instead of giving one of their young men a lucrative place they continued him at his usual miserable rate of wages, and put in their already apoplectic purse the profits he had earned. This narrow-minded selfishness is one of the reasons why there is so little prosperity in trade in France. Every principal looks upon every other trader as a dangerous rival, and bears him deadly enmity. So far from raising a dependant to an independent position, likely to lead to wealth, a Frenchman would crush him to greater dependence.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Riot Expected in the Mining District—Politics in Lancaster County—Catastrophes in Baltimore—The Athletics at the Capital.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

A Crisis in Mining Affairs—Work Partially Commenced—Seven Hundred Dissatisfied Miners to Drive the Workers from the Shafts—The Militia to be Called Out.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 30.—Great excitement prevails here and in the surrounding country to-day in consequence of the approaching crisis in mining matters. This was the day appointed for a general resumption of work, but matters have been in such an unsettled condition that even at a late hour last night it was doubtful whether or not work would be resumed this morning.

At the large meeting held at Hyde Park on Saturday night, nothing of a definite character was done. Mr. Williams, the leader of the basis men, delivered a violent harangue in which he denounced the men of Hyde Park who were willing to be duped by operators, and who would not be guided by the decision and counsel of the Miners' Union. He threatened violent measures if these men attempted to work, and said that miners from all sections would come and force them to desist, and make them feel the power of the Union.

Notwithstanding these and similar threats by others of the basis party, the miners this morning commenced work at slope No. 2, Dodge shaft, Hampton shaft, Diamond shaft, Oxford shaft and Tripp slope. There was no disturbance.

The basis men are mustering their forces. Five hundred men are hourly expected from Wilkesbarre and two hundred from Pittston, to execute their threats. If they cannot persuade our men to stop work, they will attempt to drive them out of the mine, which proceeding will cause serious difficulty.

The Mayor has just issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to turn out *en masse* and protect the Hyde Park men against the invader. It is rumored that the authorities have telegraphed to Governor Geary for a regiment of militia to be sent here at once, to preserve the peace. The excitement is increasing hourly.

The operators are anxiously awaiting developments, as the result will greatly affect the price of coal at the great sale in New York on Wednesday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Canadian Masons.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—A steamer, with two hundred Canadian Masons on board, will arrive at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The party will be entertained by the fraternity of Rochester.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Money opens easy, with no change. Governments strong and active. Stock market dull and weak; Erie, 32⅝@32¾, a fall from Saturday's quotations. Gold opened at 134; fell to 133¼, probably on account of interest on ten-forties, which will be paid to-morrow.

The Purchasing of Bonds.

The following is the programme for the Sub-Treasury next month:—On the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, purchases of two million five-twenties each day; on 9th and 23d purchases of $1,000,000 for sinking fund; on 3d, 19th, and 30th, sales of $1,000,000 gold each day. Bidders to deposit 5 per cent. of bids in certified checks.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cotton quiet but firm; 200 bales sold at 34½@35c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels State at $6·75@7; Western at $6·60@7·30; Southern at $6·40@11·50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of 41,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·39@1·41; winter red, $1·50@1·55. Corn firmer and 1@2c. higher; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·18@$1·20; stock scarce. Oats dull; sales of 26,000 bushels at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $32 for mess. Lard quiet; steam, 19¼@19½c. Whisky quiet at $1·20, nominal.

FROM THE STATE.

The Lancaster County Republican Nominations—The Trouble About the Money in the State Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOWNINGTON, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Lancaster county Republicans made their nominations on Saturday, under the Crawford system. The result was an entire change of Legislative members, with one exception, viz., Senator Billingfelt. The contest was bitter. It was alleged that a certain ring had been formed in the interest of parties at Harrisburg to defeat Billingfelt, because he was opposed to allowing money to remain idle in the State treasury, but considered that it ought to be used to redeem the State debt.

The result of the nomination is the perfect defeat of the ring. The Senators will be Billingfelt and John Warfel, and Representatives probably Reinoehl, Godshalk, Wiley, and Hunsicker. Charges were made during the canvass that money was sent from Harrisburg in the interest of the State Treasury. The publishers of a Lancaster county paper which made this assertion have been notified by Congressman Dickey, attorney for the Harrisburg parties, to withdraw the charge, or be subjected to legal proceedings. The paper, which is called *Father Abraham*, has since published those sections of the act of Assembly which forbid any public officer from loaning money to any person or institution.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Woman Burned to Death—Accident to a Prominent Merchant and Daughter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Mrs. O'Conner, wife of an employe on the country seat of Edward Abell, eight miles in the country, was burned to death on Saturday night by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Her husband was also dangerously burned. The small house in which they resided was partly burned.

Duncan McPherson, a celebrated clothier, and his daughter, were thrown from a carriage yesterday, and both badly if not fatally injured.

Since the rain, late on Saturday night, the weather has moderated, and to-day it is quite cool, with the sky overcast and indications of more rain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Base Ball and the Rain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Athletic Base Ball Club of your city arrived here this morning, to play a match game with the Olympics, of this city. It is now raining, and indications are that the game will not come off this afternoon as arranged.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

A Fearful Scene in Buffalo—Stampede of Texan Cattle—Men Tossed in the Air and Gored—A Workman Smothered.

EUROPE.

The Cotton Sales in England—The London Papers and the Stowe-Byron Revelation—Market Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Stampede of Texan Cattle—A Terrible Scene in the Streets of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—About 7 o'clock this morning a drove of ninety head of Texan cattle that had been landed from the International ferry boat, stampeded and ran in every direction through the streets at a furious rate, goring and trampling everything that came in their way. One man was tossed by a mad bull into Niagara Street Park. A woman was fatally gored at another point, and a number of persons were more or less injured. Five or six of the infuriated animals were shot by citizens. About forty head are missing. Some of the cattle swam Niagara river and scattered on the Canada side, while others are still running at large in the suburbs. Had the stampede occurred at any other hour, when crowds of persons would have been in the streets, the casualties would have been fearful.

Daring Robbery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Frank Adams, William Kell, and John Hicken committed a most daring highway robbery last night at the corner of Broadway and Bond street. The raid was made on a Frenchman only a few days here. He was knocked down and robbed of 2000 francs. The prisoners were arrested and held to answer.

A Shoveller Smothered.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—A shoveller named John Marshall, while engaged in loading a boat at the Niagara elevator, becoming exhausted by continuous labor for a day and a night, laid down in one of the compartments of the boat and went to sleep, about 4 P. M. on Saturday, and was smothered by a deposit of wheat upon him. After the removal of 2000 bushels of grain the body was recovered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Detached.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander J. C. P. Dekraft has been detached from duty as chief of staff of the North Atlantic squadron, and awaits orders.

The President's Return.

The President will return to Washington to-morrow morning. A Cabinet meeting will be held, at which all the members, excepting Messrs. Hoar, Boutwell, and Robeson, are expected to be present. Mr. Field will attend as the representative of the Attorney-General, and Judge Richardson as that of the Treasury Department.

Resigned.

John Nesmith, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of Massachusetts, has resigned his office.

Appointments.

Benedict and Frederick Lehmgston have respectively been appointed keeper and assistant keeper of Strafford Point Lighthouse, Connecticut, vice R. W. and E. W. Budington, removed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Discovery of the Wreck of a Schooner.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The barque Millie Fenwick, arrived here to-day from Smyrna, reports, on the 4th inst., in latitude 35, longitude 26, fell in with the wreck of schooner Augusta M. Galt, of Bucksport, Me., dismantled and full of water. This vessel was abandoned by her crew last winter, and since then has been drifting about the Atlantic.

FROM CANADA.

A Government Steamer to Receive Prince Arthur.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—The Government Steamboat Agent here has been instructed to have the steamer Napoleon Third ready at Riviere du Loup, on September 13, to receive Prince Arthur.

The merchants have agreed to Mr. Wein's scheme for the exportation of silver, and the exportation is to commence on October 1. Over $40,000 has been already subscribed.

The Annexation Spirit.

The *Journal de Quebec* admits that business at Quebec is at a very low ebb, but cannot see how annexation will cure it.

The first rod of the Gosford Railway was turned at Lovell's on Saturday.

It is rumored that the intended removal of troops this autumn has been postponed.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Movements of Prince Arthur.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 30.—A despatch has been received here announcing that Prince Arthur will not hold a levee at St. Johns, but will be pleased to attend the ball on September 7. The ball is to be held in the skating rink, and the committee is at work making the necessary preparations.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 30—3 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 71f. 92c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—Petroleum firm at 55¼f.

The Sales of Cotton in England.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* to-day, in its Manchester cotton trade report, says:—"It is admitted that the returns of sales of cotton at Liverpool were falsified every day last week. The figures really amounted to but little more than half those given to the public, and as a result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the returns from Liverpool. There is no disposition to do business either on the part of sellers or buyers."

The Stowe-Byron Development.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Mrs. Stone, on Lord and Lady Byron, creates considerable excitement. The *Telegraph* comments editorially, "Without further explanation, this fearful story cannot be accepted."

The *Post* says, "The question arises whether, in the absence of authority, that article can be read as Lady Byron's own statement."

The Baltimore Produce Market

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull, and nominally 34½c. Flour dull, and declined 25c.; Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@6·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8·25. Wheat irregular; sales of prime to choice at $1·40@1·50; fair to good, $1·25@1·35. Corn firm; white, $1·15; yellow, $1·18@1·20. Oats dull at 58@58c. Rye $1·10@1·16. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm, and more active; rib sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16¼c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky very dull at $1·22.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	200¾	Western Union Tele.	37½
N. Y. and Erie R.	32¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	83
Ph. and Read. R.	96	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	79
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106½	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Wells, Fargo	19¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94¾	United State	62
Chi. and R. I. R.	114½	Gold	133¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	89	Market dull.	
Pacific M. S.	80		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Read 6s, '70	100¾	100 sh Penna R.	c. 57
$2000 Leh 6s, '84	84	5 do	c. 57
$1000 Elmira 7s	88⅝	41 do	57⅛
$1000 Leh V R n bs.		1 do	57⅛
Up	c. 94	200 do	rg&t. 57
$300 City 6s, New	101¾	25 do	c. 57
11 sh Cam & Am R.	123	4 do	57⅛
4 do	122	15 do	s. 57
100 sh O C & A R.	40⅜	400 sh Reading	c. 47⅝
7 sh 2d & 3d St. R.	45¾	100 do	b5. 47·94
29 sh Leh N Stk.	57	100 do	c 47⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	101⅜	15 sh Leh Val	s5wn 56¼
	b5.	5 sh Cam & Am R.	123
$1800 do	101¾	14 sh O C & A R.	41
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	84	100 sh Leh Nav St.	36⅞
100 sh Read R.	b30. 48¼	1 sh Cam & A.	8c.
5 do	47¾		s5wn 68

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Boiler Explosion at Phœnixville—Napoleon's Ill Health—France Disquieted—The Revenue Receipts for the Week.

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